Secretary of State
Instructions to the
Prosperity of the South
Nashville Convention to
Encourage the Growth
of American Cotton

The Prosperity of
the Farmer depends
upon the ability of them
during the Summer
to sell their Cotton crop
to the World which
is the demand from
the Cotton trade

The Increase of the
Quality of American
Cotton is due to the
Cause
Introduction of Seed

to be improved by Mr Walker is done by any one as a man of great energy and zeal and if he has not the ability to effect the object, it is hardly possible that he is a man of intelligence and understanding also with the subordination of the School of Industry will ensure

so that any measure as possible, he must either abandon the attempt to improve the Colony or take all the measures and means to ensure

I have learned an
important truth that
Jesus was in every
a disciple that if
the disciple that has
one love absolutely
harmony but it appears
that the only part of
the Jesus that can is
my part is the soul
and there are things
of human life in this
human if he insist
on all the Jesus that
are in work harmony life
in proper relation he shall
have done all that is
necessary.

But Jesus is the human
a very high ideal of
Jesus Christ. He divine
love as a term of infinite
Energy and direction

[illegible] the Gentleman should
take him discovered.
"I think he should
"instruct her when Privately
"to answer as many
"of the Gen. as he can
for a moment then
she has the Right that
the Right of the Gentlemen
is to the End of the Gen
and the Liberty of Leaving
them whenever [illegible] by
Ent[illegible] if he does not when
to Question all that he can
Procure for by this to be
that Ennui and Dearth
of Conversation for it is
Possible that many of the
Gen are sick and many
Unhappy and Expain they
cannot during the Collin

I do not think it will
be necessary to Admit the

Since I addressed you on the
Slave cotton question,
I have turned my
attention to the subject,
and have conversed on the
matter with official and
mercantile men to whose
opinions I place great
reliance — The result
of these considerations
I am unable to concur in
the views expressed by
the Governor and my
colleague — I feel
moreover, that the time has
come when we may, with
advantage, review the policy
as regards cotton in Sierra
which we have hitherto
adopted —

2 ~~—— to the facts with~~
~~which I propose to lay the~~
~~before the Government of~~
India and Home Government,
the matter under discussion
will be more intelligible to
persons at a distance unacquainted
with the facts, if I state briefly
how Government commenced
with Shanar cotton originally,
and how things stand at
present — I will therefore
sketch a rough view of the
case —

3 —— The cotton which
originally grew in the Shanar
Collectorate was called "Comptta,"
and was not of a particularly
good description — About
forty years ago, the late

[illegible] procured from Europe a
large number of suitable
cotton gins for distribution
amongst the cultivators, and
built factories where these
gins when out of order could
be repaired under Government
supervision —

5 — So things went
on up to the present time,
each owner of a gin being
supposed to pay a so called
voluntary fee of Rs 12 a
year, for each gin in his
possession — The cash balance
to the credit of this fund was,
I may mention, about Rs 31000
on the 1st April 1880 —

6 — Up to the 1st June last,

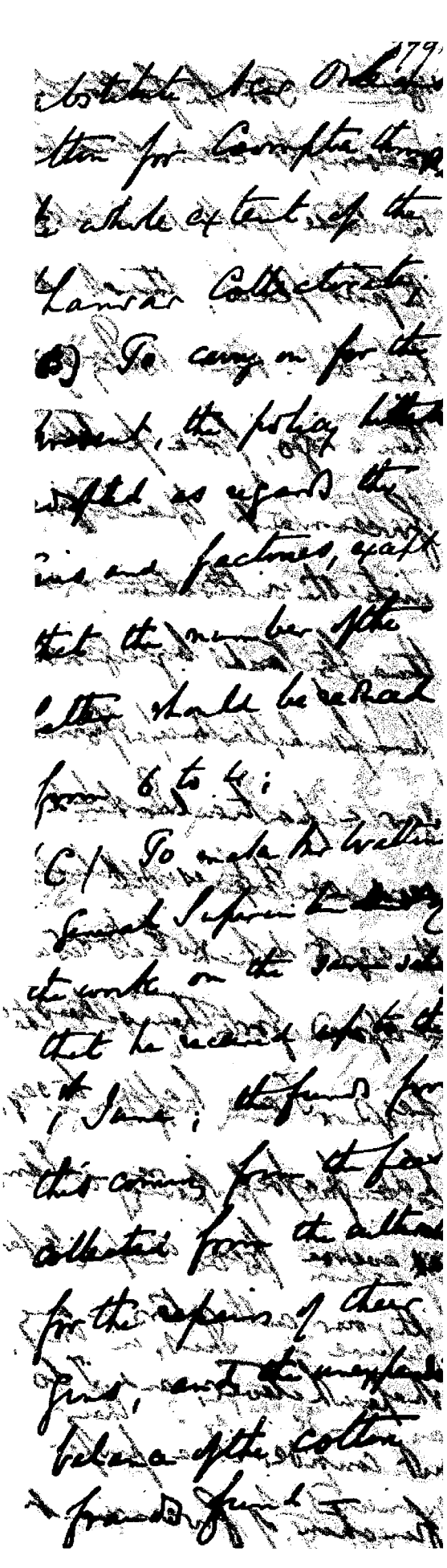
the supervision of all matters
connected with the Cotton
factories in which they are
employed, and Steam engines
Cotton generally, and to the
Land of the Cotton
officer of the Cotton Frauds
Department who received
from that Department
for his duties in connection
with carrying out the
Cotton Frauds Act, Rs
a month. For the
duties above mentioned
performed by the Cotton
he seems to have received
nothing in the shape of
remuneration
7. On the 1st June 188
the Cotton Frauds Depu
was, by order of the Secret

X D E says Rs 1100:
but I believe this
is an error. However, the
Secretary will be
able to verify -
E. & R.

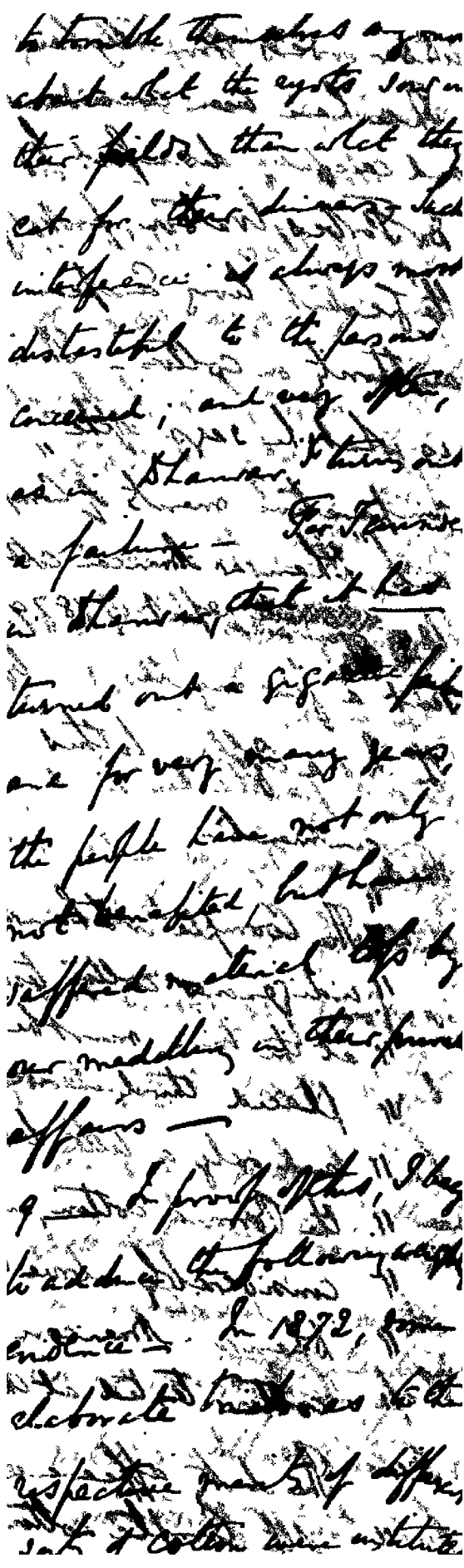
Since 1878 his Pension
has remained unchanged
Pay Rs. 725
Travelling allowance 150
Rs. 880 per annum
Rs 400 per annum
maximum pension

[redacted] and [redacted] of
Lord, [redacted], and the
Journals of all the offices
of [redacted] Departments were
delivered [redacted] Thompson
then wrote Lord was able
written to be paid for those
duties in connection with
the factories and finds which
he had hitherto performed
gratuitously. This led to
a consideration of the whole
subject, which has resulted
in the minutes of H.E. the
Governor and my honorable
colleagues proposing the line
of action to be taken in
future. This, in brief,
as I understand these
minutes, is,
1st/ To do our best to

[redacted] enforcement of
[redacted], [redacted], and the
services of all the officers
of the Department under
[redacted] Chairmanship
then arose how to do
better to the fact for the
duties in connection with
the factories and finish with
he had hitherto performed
gratuitously. This led to
a consideration of the whole
subject, which has resulted
in the minutes of H.E. the
Governor and my honourable
colleague proposing the line
of action to be taken in
future. This, in brief,
as I understand their
minutes, is,
(1) To do our best to



8 — For the following
reasons, I cannot concur
in these proposals — In
the first place, though it may
have been good policy forty
years ago, for a paternal
Government to interfere
with the cultivation of other
lands, and by considerable
pressure, induce them to
sow a particular kind of
seed on the presumption that
the ryots did not know what
was good for themselves, those
days, I am happy to say,
have passed away — I am
averse from any interference
with our cultivators in any
shape whatever, and I do
not consider it a proper
function of Government



under orders from England.
Have been considered
and carefully discussed by
Dr Forbes Watson, probably
the greatest living European
authority on cotton. This
is what he says of the
comparative merits of Compta
and Dharwar American cotton, in
his [redacted] report of 1879,
sent a few months ago by
the India Office to the
Government -

" 137. The Coompta with Dharwar
" indigenous cotton tested
" at the mills must be
" placed third in order,
" and only a little below
" the Broach cotton, and
" considerably above the
" Dharwar American
" cotton tested at them -
" The dirty appearance
" of the Compta cotton

" from the presence of a
" larger quantity of leaf
" than in any other variety
" detracts from the value
" merits of the fibre as
" regards strength and
" freedom from stain
" staple -

(237) " The Islands American
" cotton is grown with
" greater part of the district
" is only in one respect,
" decidedly inferior to the
" indigenous cotton from
" in the same district
" in its greater freedom from
" leaf - in all other
" respects, it ranks to be
" determined from the
" American French plant
" to such an extent as
" be inferior to the Comp
" in fibre, strength and
" even in staple -

5 — This was written a

egards the two sorts of
cotton from eight years
ago — Since then, it has
been universally admitted
that American Sea Island
cotton has continued to
deteriorate until it has
now fallen to a state where
further deterioration is nearly
impossible — Such is the effect
of Government interference
and fostering care for nearly
forty years, with an outlay
of tens of thousands of
pounds!!!
10 — Now let us see
how cotton has fared which
has escaped the baneful
effect of Government interference — I have
Egyptian Cotton — Egypt enjoys
[illegible]

1852, and has always taken a great interest in its cotton cultivation. It has received no assistance from Government, and has suffered from no interference on the part of Government officers. How then has its cotton cultivation prospered? Its progress has been wonderful; and the improvement in all sorts of Surat cotton has during the last few years been marked. As to its the warmest friends of merchants both in Bombay and Liverpool — [illegible] — strong evidence than this as to the [illegible] Government could not in

× I mean as regards its growth. Of course, I bear in mind the good effect of our efforts to prevent adulteration & fraud throughout the Presidency. But even these could not rescue the American Upland Cotton, though they were successful as regard others.

..ny to persuade, and to coerce,
..and Settlers for a cause they objected
..ing endeavour to persuade
..r induce the cultivators of the lower
..towns New Orleans cotton
..instead of Comptah — They
..should be left, I think, to
..their own devices, and allowed
..to sow their fields without
..any advice or suggestions from
..our local officers; as these
..suggestions are very apt under
..such circumstances, as they
..were in 1842, to be looked on
..in the light of orders —
12 — I now come to our
connexion with cotton gins,
and the factories for the
repair of these gins —
13 — In this matter also
I think the action hitherto

[illegible] should not be taken,
and the cotton dealers should
be allowed to make their
own arrangements as regards
cotton seed. — On this point
I will quote an extract from
a very sensible letter to Govt
from the Chamber of Commerce
dated 22 May 1880,

"Were the Government
"factories closed and
"the existing system of
"Government interference
"abolished, we should
"certainly see no worse
"and would probably see
"better qualities of cotton
"turned out of the gins
"The men hitherto employed
"in the factories would be
"on the spot, and would
"be able to make a
"living by repairing the
"gins, while gin owners
"could make their own
"terms for repairs, and

would take care not to pay
" till the work was fairly done.
" by the factories the workmen
" being sure of their pay from
" Government are off the
" conclusion as to the state in
" which the guns leave their
" hands. The Committee
" are therefore inclined to
" recommend that the Government
" factories should be abolished
" and that the repairing of
" the guns should be left
" to private establishments
" A further reason for this
" recommendation the Committee
" desire me to say that it
" has been reported to them
" that great dissatisfaction
" exists among gun-makers
" at being compelled to pay
" an annual subscription
" of Rs 12 or Rs 15 whether
" they use their guns or not,
" or whether they wish them
" repaired or not, and

" it is said to their dissatisfaction and to
" a general feeling of
" discontent at the tax,
" is in a great measure
" to be attributed the
" indifference with which
" the cultivation of American
" seed cotton is now
" regarded by the agri-
" ——— This leads to another
matter — when I read that
letter in the newspapers a
fortnight since or so, I made
enquiries as to the allegation
that the annual subscription
of Rs 12 was in fact ex-
tort exacted by Government
servants from the ryots
against their will — From
those enquiries, I have no
doubt that the statement
was perfectly true; and on
my desiring Col Anderson

the Surveyor Commissioner and
Mr Robertson the Commissioner
C.D., to answer the question
[illegible] they both said it
was quite true — This distinct
confirmation on the part of two
such officers in a position to
know the facts thoroughly, of the
charge made by the Chamber
of Commerce, compels Government
to face the question fairly —
At present if this sort should
be allowed to remain in
existence one day, and I
am sure HE the Governor
will agree with me when I
say that orders on this subject
should be issued at once —
5 — I see that the
whole balance of fees collected
at this highly improper
manner stood on the
1st April 1880 at the

large sum of about Rs 30000
and that this is one of the
sources from which it is
proposed to draw the funds
from which to pay the trustees
and his establishment for
the future — But this does
not seem to me to be possible
Those fees are subscribed or
exacted for the avowed
purpose of paying for the
repairs of the cotton fund of
the subscribers, and ought
not to be so much as to
create a fund of Rs 30000
to keep the trustees and his
establishment afloat now
that another source of revenue
has been dried up from
which he was previously paid
16 — This brings to my
recollection the very last
way in which this money

could possibly be, I foresaw
that "lightly come, lightly go"
is spent. We have already
been compelled to engage
Mr Wretton's services for
building a house and paying
for removing Mr Gatton etc
expenses out of these fire factory
monies; and now I hear that
Mr Crawford the Commissioner
of D. thinks that whose business
it is if it is anybody's business,
to look after this money, has
without the knowledge or
sanction of Government,
authorised Mr Wretton to
take his Salary from
this convenient bag—
17— It is also proposed here in H.K. minutes
to use the balance of the
Star Relief Fund in

pages Mr Wratten – Barbados
also, I do not think it possible
This money was collected by
our Customs Officers and is
the unexpended balance of
a tax ~~levied~~ levied on
of cotton exported from Broach
Unlike the other levy, this
was a legal tax authorised
by an Act of the Legislature
for a specific purpose and
cannot therefore be legally
employed as suggested in
Moreover, the Government
of India have decided to
leave what is being done
with the money
18— If after the
perusal of the remarks
contained in this minute,
Government still think
it expedient to carry out

the line of action proposed
in the minutes of H.E. the
Governor and the Honble
Asst Surveyor, the only course
which they can in my opinion,
prudently adopt, is to pay
Mr Loretton and his establishment
out of Provincial Revenues,
and treat Mr Loretton as
any other Government servant
is treated — But so far
as I am concerned, I think
the proper course to adopt
is to send some intelligent,
firm officer to Shawanaw
with instructions to wind
up the whole business
and bring our connexion
with Shawanaw cotton and
all its numerous belongings

to see Ofuedy a close read 395
hospitable —
Ewald
21. 7. 80

The A: Sec: has the honour
to re-submit the papers of the
Treasurer with the Min: [illegible]
Recorded by the Hon: Secs:
Cashbook & Manuscript.

I very much regret that
we are not at one in this
matter. But upon collation
Mr Ravenscroft takes a very
reasonable and legitimate
view, tho' adverse to that which
is held by the Hon. Mr Holburne
and which after a great deal
of consideration and inquiry
I have adopted

The whole case must come
before the Govr. of India if only to cancel
we
must obtain their permission
to deal with the surplus funds
accrued from
of the fee under the Collar
Canada Reconstn Act. Mr
Shaw after papers have been
thoroughly sifted

We all look forward to the
Govt being relieved of paternal
direction of this industry, but
at present the appliance, which
will render the district wide-
spread of such adventitious
aid, are wanting. In India
the paternal action of Govt is
frequently needed and there
inspection
branches of the national
duty in which it is hoped
to bear

I do not pretend that the system for many years adopted has been free from abuses and I think I have recognised them and proposed to forbid their future practice. It is only two years since Sir Richard Temple visited the district and examined the system in force: and I understand that it is in consequence of his recitation that the former abuses have already been greatly remedied under Mr Walton's direction.

The small grants of land made in the last two years have been turned to good account. Some of the land produced from them is actually finer than the new land just introduced after the most careful selection in America 120 000 acres are actually being sown with American cotton for the present season and over 900 gins are reported to be in better order than they have been for a long time

I readily agree to the calls of my hon colleague and as a part of the programme to which I still adhere desire that the Secretary will frame a notice to our agents thro' the Comm.r S.D. that for the present the fee of R.10 per annum for repairing piers shall not be exacted from unwilling subscribers, and that it shall be seen that the repairs are faithfully executed. The anticipations of the proper enforcement of the Laws are I believe founded at Cootamire, or at any such an advance as soon the 600 per cent

Every hon colleague has at heard that the fee has been for some time reduced to R.10.

I fear that M.S Walton's appointment must be regarded as a new one. He has only been Inspector under the Coltan Lands Act, and his new appointment must have the sanction of the G.G. of India While I am in power he carry on

the Viceroy provisionally.
The whole case will have to
be submitted without delay.

The Secretary must
therefore embody the case
in a draft despatch bearing
in mind that a majority
of the Govt have declared
themselves in favour of the
Continuance of the system
on a reduced scale and
in an improved manner.

I think that we must
secure Mr Walton's main-
tenance for a certain period
and I propose that he shall
be retained for 3 months
certain at his present
salary to be paid out of
the current and accrued
receipts from the Sinfaiions.

J R Ellis

1

27/7

The A.S. begs to submit for approval the accompanying draft Resn on the Chairman's letter & with qin papers. If approved a letter will be addressed to the A.G.I embodying the statements & proposals in the Resn. All that the A.G.I have got to do with the question is to sanction the proposed new appointment & to ask for the confirmation of the Secy of State. If they refuse to sanction the scheme then Mrs. Wallis's services must be dispensed with at the end of three months.

A few points - chiefly of detail - need short remarks.

H.E. the C. in para 10 of his letter of July 10. and paras 6 & 7 of the minute of July 24 has stated that the annual fee or subscription for qin is Rs. 10. The A.S. would most respectfully beg to observe that the fee is Rs. 12, to which figure it was recently reduced from Rs. 15.

as Rs. 60 since 1864.

In the draft Resn Mr. Walton's Salary has been proposed to be Rs. 720 + 160 travelling allowance. The A: Secy submits this is ample. It is the pay which Mr. Walton has been receiving since the reduction in the Salaries of the Cotton Frauds Dept. employés was effected some time ago and it is the amount which Mr. Ashburner recommends shd be allowed Mr. Walton informed ME. that he is in receipt of Rs. 1000 monthly he stated. What is now to be done? It may be added that whilst possibly the C. of I may sanction an appointment on Rs. 880 per mensem the chances of their sanctioning one on Rs. 1000 is very much less.

The A: Secy has made no allusion to the Cotton Frauds Fund in this draft Resn. The C. of I have evidently got their eye on that Fund & know much how this Govt prospers which was about

that Fund. The Cotton Gin Factory Fund had on March 31 last a cash balance in hand of Rs. 30,966 over which as far as the A: Secy is aware the A.G.I can exercise no control. This balance will suffice to meet any deficit in the receipts under the new scheme d wd hold out for 6 years even if the deficit amounted to Rs. 5000 per annum. How long the deficit will be it is impossible to say. It will probably be at least Rs. 5000 at starting but it may be taken for granted that Mr. Wallace will do as far as lies in his power to by means materially to diminish it. Much must depend on the construction placed on the words "under present if no pressure is allowed, if the gin owners are allowed absolute free will, there probably will not be (1) subscribers. The tendency in old livelihood will be not to interpret the words too literally.

The delay in submitting this l

accordance with HE's instruction
all the minutes & more important
letters have been printed. The
U. Secy presumes however that
none of the printed papers shd
be sent to the C. of I. unless the
Com.rs. Commissariat desire that
his minute shd be forwarded

The
C.O. 90

I was certainly informed
that the Pay warrant &c:
let this original by Mr Merlin

I do not desire that any
minutes shd be forwarded
but if the Hon Lord Raymond
& Hamilton &c. I have no
objection J.R. 4.8.80

It [illegible] the A. in C. is now, after full inquiry & mature consideration of the subject, in a position to pass order on the subjects treated of in the letter from the Comm'r S.D. No. 24 A dated April 20. 1880.

2. The main questions for decision are whether the Cotton Gin Factories in the Dharwar District shd be maintained by Govt. for the present at least, and if they are to be maintained on what scale they are to be kept up, how the cost is to be defrayed, and to whom the management & supervision are to be entrusted.

3. It is in the opinion of Govt of extreme importance to the prosperity of the S. that the growth of American cotton shd be encouraged in that portion of the Pres[idency]. The flourishing condition of the Dharwar District & the vitality it displayed during the recent famine are, WE. in C. believe, in great measure [illegible] entirely due to the wealth which for many years it has derived from

4. It is doubtless true that [illegible] in the cultivation [illegible] was more a decline in the

of the Dharwar-grown American
cotton. This disimprovement in the
quality of the cotton is attributable
firstly to the deterioration of the seed
used & secondly to the state of dis-
repair into which the gins employed
in cleaning the cotton have got. Measures
have now been taken to remedy the
latter cause. 25 cwts of the best American
cotton seed have been ordered
through the Sec^y of State for India
and 15 cwts have already been or-
warded for distribution to the Coll^r
of Dharwar. The seed thus provided
will be given to carefully selected cultivators
and the new seed with in this manner
will first be turned to the best ad-
vantage. Orders have already been
separately issued on the subject of the
distribution & sowing of the new seed
& the measures to be adopted to ensure
a supply of seed from the plants
which spring from the seed recently
ordered. & written instructions on
the point are now being prepared.
The excellent American seed
which has now been sent to Dharwar

with it is hoped eventually produce a marked improvement in the staple & restore Dharwar cotton to the position in the Bombay market which it formerly held. However divergent may be the views held with respect to the provision & supervision after ginning mach[illegible] there is a general concurrence in recommending that encouragement should be given to [illegible] the best american cotton. The native Coompta cotton is of its kind very good, but the fact that the new Dharwar cotton is far more productive, its yield per acre being almost double that of the Coompta variety, renders the cultivation of the american cotton very desirable in the public interest.

5. Measures have thus been taken for the improvement of the cotton itself, but other steps are also adopted to improve the gins employed in cleaning the cotton & to help them in efficient working order the advantages which real returns arise from the introduction of a few gins capable of the best description of seed are likely to be entirely neutralized & lost. There is a very general consensus of opinion that

a very inefficient unsatisfactory condition. A portion of the ginning operations are in fair working order, but the majority are much out of repair, and when used in their existing state must injure the cotton

It is obviously therefore desirable that some means should be available whereby the gins can be put & can be maintained in an efficient condition. Hitherto these means have been provided by the Cotton Gin Factories in the Dharwar District. As to the success which has attended the working of these Factories opinions vary. To a certain extent undoubtedly the system which has recently been followed has been prejudicial & productive of ill will on the part of the gin owners. But it is possible to remove the causes which have led to this feeling of dissatisfaction and so to alter the system as to render it acceptable to the owners of gins. These Cotton Gin Factories have been good institutions though supported by a special fund as devised it is in some measure from

6. The first question for decision is whether the Factories shall be further kept up. If maintained at all they must for the present at least be maintained on the existing footing as Govt institutions. The Chambers of Commerce, to whom a reference was made, have reported against the further intervention of Govt in respect of the Factories and recommend that reliance shall be placed upon private enterprise, which, it is urged, will in due course as in Germany not fail to be adequately directed to the districts as soon as it is opened up by railways. But it is by no means certain by what date the districts will be so opened up: years will probably elapse before the projected line of rail is completed, and until it is finished and at work it may safely be assumed that no sufficient amount of private enterprise will be directed to the use of the Factories. The question thus solves itself into this — shall Govt continue to maintain the Factories? the necessity for so doing is removed by the establishment of private Factories

closed and thus all facilities for re-
pairing gins & keeping them in efficien
order be entirely cut off for an indi
[illegible] Govt have no hesita
in declaring that it is clearly prefera
to maintain the Factories as public
institutions until such time as
the construction of the railway & the
[illegible] development of private enter
[illegible]

7 - Whilst determining therefore to main
Gin Factories for the present in the
Bhamo District it appears to me to
[illegible] to retain all
the existing factories. Four Factories
will suffice to meet the requirement
of the Cultivators, and the Factories
now kept up at Nam & Ranèvenn
may at once be closed as recom-
[illegible] by the [illegible]
[illegible] SD - The
[illegible] system these Factories will cau
a saving of Rs 13½ per annum -

8 - As regards the working & manage
[illegible] of the Custom Gin Factories Mr
[illegible] proposes that they shall be
entrusted to Mr Lewis, the Superi[illegible]

in this suggestion the Hon. Col. Sec. and
Concern. Mr. Lewis's appointment is
recommended mainly on economical
grounds. The C. apprehends however
that this suggestion is open to very
, not insuperable objections. If the
important cotton industry is to be effectively
revived and the ginning machinery is
to be kept in efficient order the most
earnest effo , must be made. Half
will not suffice. The work will be
heavier than it has yet been: it
will require the unflagging zeal and
undivided attention of an officer who
must devote his whole time & energies
to the cause: and the most thorough
& vigilant supervision will be need
to prevent abuses and frauds. It is
impossible that an officer, however able
& wise well fitted, who has to manage
important Sections of Industry etc &
& who has had as far as C. can
aware no previous experience of the
working of the Cotton Dept. can adequately
discharge the new & onerous duties
which the control of the Factories
and the supervision of the Ginning

9 - H.E. the G. in C. considers that in the public interest it is desirable that Mr. Walton shd be appointed to be Supt of the Cotton Gin Factories & of the Cotton Improvements. That Gentleman has had long experience in the Cotton Branch Dept having held the office of Inspector in that Dept from 1867 until the abolition of the Dept in May last & having been in charge of the Cotton Gin Factories from 1865 up to the present time. He has shown himself to be an able Officer gifted with [illegible], is thoroughly acquainted with the District & its people & is in every way peculiarly fitted for the new post which [illegible]

As the office is a new one the Sanction of the G. of I to Mr Walton's appointment will under the rules be required, and shd accordingly be applied for. a full statement of the facts being at the same time submitted Mr. Walton shd receive in his new appointment the same pay as he was receiving since the reduction of a series of the Officials in the C F D. i.e. Rs 720 per mensem

with a permanent monthly charge
[illegible] In the mean
in anticipation of the sanction of the
C. of I. Mr Walton shd be directed
to proceed at once to Dhanwar to as
sume charge of his duties, and shd
be informed that ... any case his
services will be retained for three
months at his present salary, which
shd be met from the current receipts
receipts of the Gin Factories.

10. The annual cost of the establishment
the new scheme if Mr. Walton's appoint
ment is sanctioned will be as follows

	Rs. M's pay & allowances	Rs. 10,560
New estt.	1 Mukkum @ 20 Rs	
	2 peons @ Rs. 9 each	216
	1 Store keeper @ Rs. 30	360
	Establishments at four factories	4416

or Rs. 15840 in all. The Commr. s.
in para 22 of his report estimates
at Rs. 9,850 the annual receipts for
subscriptions paid by owners of gins
Calculating the number of subscribers
Rs. 12 each per annum at 817. about
Rs. 2000 per annum are ordinarily
earned at the Factories by what are
[illegible] as [illegible]

income according to these statements might be assumed at Rs. 11800 yearly. This would leave a deficit annually of a little more than Rs. 4000. It would probably however not be safe to estimate at more than Rs. 10,800 the receipts from all sources, and it would be more cautious to anticipate only Rs. 9000 from subscriptions & Rs 1800 from miscellaneous items. The deficit would then amount to Rs. 5000 per annum. This annual deficit which would at starting probably be about Rs. 5000 ~~would~~ which in all likelihood would gradually decrease as the advantages to be derived from the use of efficient pairs became more widely known & the number of such. Services consequently increased, could without any difficulty be made good for at least several years to come from the accumulated balance to the credit of the Funds which as he said, is last was used -

"no additional charge resulting from an additional appointment would be

Before the Fund balance now in hand has been exhausted the necessity for maintaining the Factories & employing Mr. Walton's services will cease & they have ceased and the private enterprise on which the Chamber of commerce places so much reliance will have stepped in and rendered Govt. entirely superfluous.

11. The Govt. in council hopes that Mr. Walton's exertions the income derived from the Factories may increase rather than diminish. He will however impress upon the Comm: S.D the desirability of the necessity for the issue of immediate orders prohibiting enforcement of the the payment of the annexed fee of Rs. 12 from reluctant subscribers, and insisting upon the prompt & satisfactory execution of the repairs to give existing subscribers the Factories. It is incumbent upon Govt to see that no undue pressure is placed upon the cultivators and that they should get their money's worth at the Factories. At the same time the C. is of opinion that the fact that whilst there are 2080 pits in the Dharwar district only

amount of this item 900 copies
copies that no exertion previous
has been employed to compel their
[illegible] to subscribe. In many instances
[illegible] new [illegible] are required
[illegible] this [illegible] should be supplied
[illegible] must [illegible] prepared
[illegible] [illegible] each [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] case [illegible] a subscription [illegible]
which [illegible] [illegible] must in use, and [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] perhaps for years
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on account of an
[illegible] [illegible] has [illegible] is willing to
[illegible] this annual subscription for its
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible].

5/8/80

Though I do not concur
in the resolution, I do not
wish to keep my views in
opposition to those of my
honorable colleagues —

5/8/80

6/8

Dear Mark,

In his remarks on

in draft Rep: regarding Draman action

Sim Reeves . . . . . omitted reference

to the Grand with reference to my

remarks that the present year only.

Position I am very glad but is

it true that this shd be omitted - I had

framed it upon : draft the Rep: d

Orders in Waltons d o. with it was

[illegible]

[illegible]

My dear Augusta.

Many thanks. P 12 was
indeed all right in the
Ch. Rev. I believe?

Yr. G. H.

My dear Augustus.

Many thanks. P12 was
Entirely all right in the
Ch: Rev: I believe?

Yr: Gh

Poona. 26 July. 1880

Dear Sir

The yearly subscription reduced from £15, to £12, Each working year from January 1879, and that is the rate that has been levied in the years 1879, and 1880; it has, I believe, never been so low as £10 since 1869, when I was able to get it down to that rate, as our Fund was strong enough to justify it; from the until the end of 1877, I had nothing to do with the Superintendent.

Yours very truly

L. Walton

J. Nugent Esq. C.S.

425

Early

The Res^ns shd be printed with the least possible delay & the corrected proof sent to me at once.

A letter based on the Res^ns & stating the facts set forth therein shd be drafted for despatch to the A. of I.

Please show the draft to Mr. Acworth for his observ^ns & afterwards

425

*Early

The Pres: shd be printed with the least possible delay & the corrected proof sent to me at once.

A letter based on the Pres: & stating the facts set forth therein shd be drafted for dispatch to the C. of I.

Please show the draft to Mr. Acworth for his observ: & afterwards & to [illegible] corrected

6/6

No 21A of 1880.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FROM

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, ESQUIRE,

Commissioner, S D

To

JOHN NUGENT, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to Government

Dhárwár, 21*st April* 1880.

SIR,

With reference to Government Resolution No 1810 of the 8th instar directing the abolition of the Cotton Frauds' Establishments from the 31st Ma I have the honour to ask the instructions of Government as to the Saw-g Factories in Dhárwár, which have of late years been superintended by the Office of the Cotton Frauds Department, with Mr Walton at its head.

2. There are three alternatives—

1*st*.—To close the Factories altogether, sell and dispose of the building plant and dead-stock, and to leave the ryots, who own saw-gi to get on as best they can.

2*nd*.—To invite private enterprise to take up the Factories.

3*rd*.—To carry them on, on a reduced but sufficient scale, until tra revives or circumstances change.

3. Short as has been the time I have as yet been able to pass in the Dhá wár Collectorate, I have seen enough to be convinced that to close all t fa tories summarily would be a most suicidal policy, productive of great hardsh to the people.

4. It would be suicidal on the part of Government, because the State h benefited, is still benefiting, and must continue to benefit largely by the wid spread prosperity of the Dhárwár cotton districts consequent on a great measu on the acclimatization of New Orleans cotton.

5. It would be a great hardship on the people, because for many yea past they have been cultivating New Orleans cotton by the advice and at t earnest solicitation of Governmental officers, and have invested money in t saw-gins (the only instrument that can clean this staple) on an understandi with those officers distinctly implied, if not written, that Government wou provide, on payment, means for keeping the saw-gins in repair.

6. It is true that of late years the staple known as "*Saw-ginned Dhá wár*" has steadily lost favour in the European markets; but this has not be the fault of the growers but has been due, first of all, to those who were respo sible for the efficiency of the factories and neglected them, and lastly, to a seri of years of unexampled disasters, blight, famine, and rats.

7. It would be short-sighted to a degree to close the Factories, because y have arrived at a time when, within three or four years, there must be a Railw through the Dhárwár cotton plains, when private enterprise will assuredly st in to develop the culture of New Orleans to its utmost extent, and as a necessa consequence, will relieve us of all difficulty connected with the Saw-gin Factorie

8. Every thing is now at its worst: trade is scarcely reviving, the Ne Orleans cotton crop grown on an area, which has jumped from acres 45,852 the famine year to acres 1,11,627 in 1879-80, of the present season, has be saved by the State from the rats at an enormous expense; has had the f

benefit of energetic attention to the Saw-gin Factories, but is not yet in the market to tell its own tale of improvement; the Kárwár Company in liquidation with two large ginning and pressing factories cannot yet find a purchaser at any price. This is assuredly not a moment for closing the factories, or trying to induce private enterprise to take the place of Government in their management. Let Government rather foster the New Orleans cultivation to which it has for so many years devoted and morally committed itself and which has added so enormously to the material wealth of the people and its own resources. Let it distribute year by year fresh seed. Let it keep up the Saw gin Factories on a reduced scale, proportionate to the income of the concern yet sufficient for the wants of the trade. In short, let it tide over the short interval that now remains before a Railway* shall bring capital and enterprise to take up the question, and it will then hand over the factories for full value to private persons, or companies, and have the satisfaction of seeing "*Dhárwár Saw-ginned*" again an important staple of export and this splendid district regaining the prosperity it enjoyed before the famine.

* I myself regard the Marmagão-Hubli almost as a *fait accompli*, and look to seeing the line open within 4 years.

9. To recapitulate all the arguments in favour of the adoption of the last of the three alternatives, stated in my 2nd paragraph, would be to rewrite the Gazetteer's History of Dhárwár cotton culture, and to reproduce the earnest appeal of every official ever connected with Dhárwár.

10. I have only to add that, financially speaking, there is not the slightest reason for so retrograde a step as closing the factories. Economy no doubt must be enforced, the number of the factories must be, and I am advised can be, reduced, and that without public inconvenience. There is no necessity for asking the assistance of the State. The factories are possessed at this moment of large funds,* the annual income will nearly suffice to cover the expenses and can be supplemented, as I will presently show, the buildings† are all commodious and in excellent repair and with the exception of files and a few petty tools and stores the stock of material is large and valuable ‡.

*Cash balance on 1st April Rs. 30,965.

† Value on books Rs. 16,700.

‡ Value Rs. 19,985.

11. In the statement appended I have given all the details I could obtain from Mr. Walton on the spot. I have personally inspected his store accounts. His other accounts have been quite recently audited, as Government is aware. I have also visited and inspected his head-quarter factory at Hubli with him and the Collector. The latter gentleman assures me that they are a fair sample of the buildings at the other factory stations. I have no doubt that the stores are worth the sum shown in the statement, and I have as little doubt that the buildings at the factories are worth at least double their book value. No separate accounts, as has already been reported, have ever been kept of the cost of these buildings; but I judge from the Hubli buildings, which stand at Rs. 2,500, but which I am confident no one could erect for Rs. 5,000.

12. It will be seen that there are in all 2,945 saw-gins, of which 2,080 are in British Territory and 865 in Native States. To repair these gins there are at this moment six factories* in full work, exclusive of Dhárwár, where the 140 gins in the District are repaired, or should be so, by the School of Industry.

*1 Hubli 4 Bankapur
2 Gadag 5 Kanajgi
3 Ron 6 Ránebennur

There are buildings for a 7th factory at Navalgund which, however, has not yet been started.

The gins or gin factories in Native States need not be at all considered by us.

13. The fixed establishment maintained at these factories for supervision and labour costs Rs. 536 per mensem,* extra men being taken on from time to time as required, their pay and the cost of materials being charged to the repair jobs.

* Rs. 6,132 per annum.

In addition to the above the factories and their staff have been supervised by Mr. Walton and his whole staff in Dhárwár under the Cotton Frauds Act, (*vide* column 13 of Remarks).

14. The number of gin-owners who are subscribers to the Factories Fund is stated by Mr. Walton to be about 1,000, of whom 788 are inhabitants of British Territory and 33 are inhabitants of Rámdurg and Savanúr States under British supervision. These all pay a subscription of Rs. 12 per annum. Mr Walton has not yet recovered any money from the gin-owners of the other 832 gins in Native States.

15. Now the annual income of the Fund, say 1,000 subscribers at Rs. 12 would be Rs. 12,000, but Mr Walton estimates the annual income at Rs. 14,000, the difference being the receipts for odd jobs, &c., done in the factories.

16 Such is the present condition of the factories and the fund; and it now remains for me to explain how I propose they shall be worked in future, and at what cost

17. First of all, it is clear that the Fund cannot afford to retain Mr. Walton's services; they have been no doubt of the greatest value, and, I believe, his exertions will begin to bear abundant fruit this season. He has worked very zealously, I am afraid, in the matter of obtaining funds, I must say that he has been over-zealous, for people who have not been using their gins have been called on to pay and that in arrears; and there is a very sore feeling at the harshness with which the Factories have been administered.

But Mr Walton has left the Factories in excellent order, amply provided with stores, and possessed of a handsome cash balance. Nevertheless, the Fund cannot afford to pay him in future for services which owing to the accidental existence of the Cotton Frauds Establishment have hitherto cost the Factory Fund nothing

18 It is clear, however, that some competent European official must control the whole establishment, and there can be no fitter person than Mr. Lewis, the Superintendent of the School of Industry. He thoroughly understands the saw-gins, knows how to repair them, and is an officer accustomed and obedient to control, financial or otherwise, while he has a lengthened experience of the Dhárwár Districts. He now receives Rs 300 per mensem, and I should propose to make his pay 400 per mensem to include all travelling allowance. I should relieve him of all but general control of the School of Industry at Dhárwár as a saw-gin factory. His place should be supplied by a European on smaller pay, more of a working artizan than Mr. Lewis is. Mr. Lewis is, if I may be permitted to say so, rather above his work in the School of Industry, where a practical mechanic and carpenter (like Mr. Halliday of Ratnágiri) is rather required as a manager (not Superintendent) of the workshop, the superintendence being by the Committee

19. Mr. Lewis should have under him one constantly peripatetic Assistant, and there could not be a better selection than Mr, Walton's Sub-Inspector, Mr. DeSilva, who since the late 20 per cent reduction has drawn Rs. 120 and travelling allowance in the Cotton Frauds Department, and might now be given Rs. 100 pay and Rs 20 travelling allowance.

20 Mr Lewis will further require the present store-keeper on Rs. 30 and 20 Rs Kárkun and 1 peon on Rs. 9., Mr DeSilva having another.

21. Mr Lewis with this assistance can well supervise 4 factories and Dhárwár as a repairing branch also. I submit that the statement appended shows that only 4 factories are necessary, *viz.*, Hubli Head-Quarters, Gadag-Bankápur and Karajgi.

Ron and Ránebennur are too distant to be easily supervised, and it will be observed that out of 220 gin-owners in Ron only 81 subscribe, and that out of 260 gin-owners in Ránebennur, only 73 subscribe.

Of course, Navalgund should not be opened.

The closing of the Ron and Ránebennur Factories would give a saving of Rs. 134 monthly, and take Rs. 1,848* annually off the future legitimate subscription fund, if all the 154 owners ceased to subscribe. Several of them, however, will doubtless take their saw-gins to the nearest factory for repair.

*81 Owners
73 do
154 × 12 Rs = 1 848

Supervision.		Rs
Mr Lewis on Rs. 400		4,800
„ DeSilva on Rs. 120		1,440
1 Kárkún on Rs. 20	„	240
2 Peons on Rs 9 each		216
1 Store keeper on Rs. 30		360
		7,056
4 Factories.		
Establishment as at present		100
		117
		70
		85
or say Monthly Rs. 375 × 12 =		4,500
Grand Total Rs		11,556

22. I have thus proposed an annual expenditure of Rs 11,556 per annum (*see* column 12 of statement) and it remains for me to show how to find this money, or say Rs 12,000, including petty repairs

The future legitimate annual subscriptions from the owners at Rs 12 each I estimate as follows :—

821 owners have paid and
150 more have to pay, inclusive, no doubt, of 140, who it appears are affiliated to the Dhárwár School and have as yet paid nothing—

971 Total gin-owners,
154 Deduct in Ron and Ranebennur who may withdraw on the closing of those factories and

817 subscribers remain paying Rs 9,804 per annum This leaves a deficit of Rs. 2,196 annually

23. It would no doubt be quite legitimate, considering the fact that the present balance of the Fund (Rs 30,965) is a surplus, after legitimate subscribers have been served, to indent on that balance to supply the above deficit which it would cover for nearly 15 years to come, and if the worst comes to the worst, it may be necessary to do this, but I would not resort to this plan except as a last alternative.

24 I propose to revive in a modified form the scheme propounded to Government in October last for the establishment of small Technical Schools or Schools of Industry at each of the 4 Factories retained, and that the District Local Funds contribute Rs. 750 per annum to each factory for the use of the buildings and plant, tools and stores and mechanical instruction, bearing also any additional small cost of ordinary school teaching The buildings are very commodious for the purpose, the machinery precisely of the description it is necessary lads should know to make them useful mechanics *able to repair saw-gins* An immense deal of good might be effected by this grafting of small industrial schools on the factories, and the way to the abandonment of the latter to private enterprise would thus to some extent be paved

See para 8 of Government Resolution No 5322 of 4th October 1879

25. Mr. Lewis would then stand in the position of Superintendent of Schools of Industry and Inspector of Saw-gin Factories in Dhárwár, while his Assistant, Mr. DeSilva, would be the peripatetic Sub-Inspector looking after the journey-men artizans who are sent round the villages to make petty or ordinary repairs to gins.

26 It will be seen that the objections taken by Government to the former proposal do not apply to this, because this proposal does not involve the expenditure of saw-gin subscription on any thing but the factories—it simply and very fairly aims at making the District Local Funds contribute towards what are, and always have been, to all intents and purposes useful Educational Establishments.

27. Should this proposal be approved by Government, as I trust it will be, I shall have no difficulty in arranging the details at once, and I would further recommend that of the 30,965 Rs in hand, Rs 20,000 be immediately invested in Government paper for the benefit of the Factory Funds The balance, about 10,000 Rs will be required to meet outstanding charges and purchase files

and other petty stores during the rest of the year, and to purchase saw-gins from owners who no longer desire to work them.

28. Government will observe in column 4 of the appended statement that about 250 gins, more or less out of repair, are not used by owners who are subscribers, but who nevertheless do not wish to use their gins at all. Sometime ago I suggested to the Collector that these persons should be invited to sell their gins to the factories at a valuation to be decided by a Panchâyat. Nothing, however, has as yet been done. It seems fair that the men who have purchased from the factory should be able to resell the gins when no longer required by them, and if they refuse to do so, it is a fair inference that they are using or intend using their gins, and they cannot complain if they are asked for the subscription.

On the other hand, in this way many bad gins may be withdrawn from the cotton districts, and either destroyed, if unfit for repair, or repaired and resold by the factories.

29. I would suggest that the Honourable Colonel Anderson be consulted on the whole question. There is probably no better authority.

30. Awaiting early orders,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Commissioner, S.

Statement showing at one glance the present Saw-gin Factory

Names of Tálukas and States	Total Number of Gins	Total Number of Subscribers and of Gins paid for	Number of Gins not need	Factories and Branch Factories.	Actual Cash Balance on 31st March.	Buildings with Dead-stock value	Value of Dead stock	Present Annual Income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tálukas.					Rs a. p	Rs	Rs.	
Hubli	200	117		Head-Quarters Stores and Factory	3,952 15 3	2,500	Head-Quarters 6,000 Factory. 1,600	
Gadag	300	205		Factory .	5,509 10 5	2,500	3,300	
Ron . .	220	81		Do ..	3,123 13 10	2,500	2,100	
Bankápur	300	132		Do	5,218 6 7	3,000	2,135	
Karajgi	350	99		Do	4,913 3 2	2,400	2,200	
Ránebennur	260	73	About 250 Gins	Do ..	5,140 8 8	2,200	2,250	About 14,000 Rupees
Kod	50	13		Not at work yet	204 0 0	1,600	400	
Hángal	60	9			132 0 0			
Navalgund ..	200	59			2,235 0 0			
Dhárwár	140	Under the School of Industry			86 0 0			
	2,080	788						
States								
Shirhatti . ..	200	All transferred to the charge of the Lakshmeshvar Factory		* Miraj State management	.	..		
Lakshmeshvar ..	160							
Kundgol	200							
Gadgeri .	180							
Rámdurg	40	8					...	
Hebli	35	Under the School of Industry				.		
Savanúr . .	50	30						
Kopal	...			†H H Nizam s				
	865	33						
Total	2,945	821 Paid for, about 150 more expected		..	30,515 9 11	16,700	19,985	
				Permanent Advance in hand of Officers	450 0 0			
				Grand Total Rupees	30 965 9 11			

factories and the Commissioner's proposals for the future.

Establishment.		Factories proposed to be retained.	Cost of proposed Establishment.	Remarks.
Designation.	Cost.			
10		11	12	13
	Monthly.		*Supervision*	
Mestri				Rs.
Kárkún	100	Hubli Head Quarters.	Mr. Lewis on Rs. 400...	4,800
Peon			Mr. DeSilva on „ 120...	1,440
Workmen (as needed) .			1 Kárkún on „ 20	240
Mestri			2 Peons on Rs. 9 each .	216
Kárkún...	117	Gadag ...	1 Store-keeper on Rs. 30. .	360
Peon			Total Rs.	7,056
Workmen (as needed) .				
Mestri				
Kárkún	101	.....	*4. Factories.*	
Peon				
Workmen (as needed)..			Establishment as at present, *viz.*, Rs. 100, 117, 70, 85., or say Rs. 375 monthly ..	4,500
Mestri				
Kárkún	70	Bankápur ...		
Peon				
Workmen (as needed) .				
Mestri				
Kárkún	85	Karajgi ...		
Peon				
Workmen (as needed) ..				
Mestri				
Kárkún ...	33	.....		
Peon				
Workmen (as needed) .				
Store-keeper	30			
	536			11,556

The Establishment controlled by the Officers of the Cotton Frauds Department consists of—

1 Inspector on Rs. 720 and 160 Travelling Allowance.
1 Sub-Inspector on Rs 120 } With the usual daily batta.
1 Do. „ 72 }
1 Do „ 50 }

1 Kárkún . Rs. 20 }
1 Do. Rs. 12 12 10. } Do.
5 Peons „ 41 0 0 }

* Mr. Walton is to get Rs. 25 per mensem from this State.

† Mr. Walton gets 50 Rs. per mensem from the Nizám's Government for this.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S. D

No. 433 of 1880.

Survey Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 1st May 1880.

MEMORANDUM.

I agree entirely with the Commissioner, S. D., in the absolute necessity for overnment not abandoning the care of the Saw-gins in the Dhárwár Collectorate, o other agency whatever exists for their repair and without a gin of some kind he New Orleans cotton cannot be freed from the seed.

2*nd*.—With reference to para. 5 of the Commissioner's letter. This New Orleans cotton was introduced in the main between 1842 and 1847 and not without considerable pressure; since 1847 it has been, so far as the growing it is concerned, left entirely to the people themselves and has spread throughout the District, in some tálukas preponderating only a very few years back over the Native indigenous variety.

3*rd*.—It is not that the cessation to grow New Orleans cotton would mean merely the substitution of the indigenous variety. It would imply a cessation o grow cotton to nearly the extent to which the New Orleans variety is now grown, since the supply of labor available to clean the Native variety by the foot rolling process is limited and insufficient for the whole area at present grown of New Orleans and indigenous combined. As the former must be cleaned by machinery, practically by keeping up the machine power so much is added to the cotton-producing power of the District.

4*th*.—Formerly, that is some twenty years ago when the gins were generally in good order, "Dhárwár Saw-ginned" headed the price-list in the Cotton Market of Bombay, for many years back it has been nearly at the bottom of the price-list This is undoubtedly in the main due to bad ginning and destruction of the staple by cutting and not to deterioration of the natural quality of the c tton, since occasional choice lots, choice in being carefully ginned, have to my knowledge brought over one penny a pound higher price than the general price of the time.

5*th*.—Thus the loss to the district from bad gins has been enormous, it amounts to *at least* Rs 16 per bale and putting the New Orleans crop at the moderate figure of 60,000 bales an annual loss of close on ten lakhs of rupees a year has been sustained by the District. A few years back I apprehend that the New Orleans crop attained to fully 100,000 bales.

6*th*.—It is thus advisable to keep up the means for repairing the saw-gins and farther for rendering them more efficient than they have been for many years back and thus improving the quality of the cotton as it appears in the Bombay market and with that the price.

7*th*.—When railway communication is available into the Dhárwár Districts it is pretty certain that Government may retire from any farther concern with the gins as private enterprise will do all that is called for.

8*th*.—In para 8 the New Orleans cotton area is put at acres 45,852 in the famine year, and at acres 141,627 in 1879-80. Ten years ago it certainly attained to nearly double the last area if indeed it did not exceed it.

9*th*.—I have been in communication with the Commissioner, S. D., regarding the gin factories which should be kept up for the future and entirely agree with the proposals on that score now made and for the mode of arranging for their supervision. I have known Mr. Lewis for many years and consider him well qualified for the duty, most certainly as well a qualified person as is procurable. He served a long time under Dr. Forbes when the Dhárwár Gin Factory was under him, and Dr. Forbes had, I know, a good opinion of him.

10*th*.—The net income of the factories from gin repairs and odd work is put in para. 15 at Rs. 14,000 a year. I fear that this may prove a somewhat sanguine estimate, as it appears to reckon on deriving some income from Gin

owners in Native States, who with trifling exception have as yet refused to subscribe. I think it would be safe to estimate the gross returns at Rs. 2,000 less and call it Rs. 12,000. At the same time we have a right to reckon on gin repairing becoming more popular when it becomes more efficient, and the ginned cotton commences to take a better place than at present in the market.

11*th.*—The second estimate at para. 22 appears to allow for such a deduction of Rs. 2,000 from the gross returns, shown in para. 15, Rs. 12,000 from subscriptions and Rs. 2,000 from odd work; since instead of reckoning on 1,000 subscribers it reckons on 817 only and a sum derivable from subscriptions of Rs. 9,804. I cannot say that the figures on which this estimate is based appear, on the whole, in any way excessive. But for safety's sake I would not estimate for a gross return of more than Rs. 9,000. The expenses are estimated at Rs. 11,556, or say Rs. 12,000.

Close of para 22.

12*th.*—But no credit is taken for the Rs 2,000 calculated on for "receipts from odd jobs done in the factories," it must be assumed that something will come in from this source in the future since it is on the experience of the past reckoned on as an asset.

Close of para. 15.

13*th.*—At the worst a gross receipt of Rs. 9,000 leaves a deficit of but Rs 3,000. It is stated that there is at present a balance in hand at credit of the factories of Rs. 30,965. The assumed deficit of Rs. 3,000 a year could be supplied from that balance for the next two years and still leave the balance at Rs. 24,965.

Para. 23

14*th.*—It appears to me therefore that there will be no risk whatever of sanctioning the proposed scheme for two years subject to any modification necessary at the end of that time Even if the deficit in working was double what is estimated there would be funds to meet it and with good management we may hope that the amount of deficit I have estimated for may prove to be an outside amount.

15*th.*—I do not in the least doubt the good which would be attained by training up lads in the factories in the repairing of gins or indeed in any other form of mechanical industry. But I do not think that the branch factories are fitted for industrial schools. There could not be that constant and daily efficient supervision necessary for a school, and secondly, it would, in my opinion, be an excessive and somewhat unfair tax on the Local Funds to require them to contribute Rs. 750 a year to each branch factory. If the want of artisans is evident there will be an abundant supply of apprentices learning in the branch factories. But the industrial school proper for teaching superior artisans had better be confined to that one now in Dhárwár where every advantage and facility exists for the purpose.

16*th.*—In regard to the purchase of Saw-gins proposed in para. 28 my impression is that very few gins of those absolutely out of use, especially those older ones made with wooden frames, are really worth more than the value of their materials and though it would be well to get these out of the hands of the people to obviate their being tinkered up by village artisans and again set to work to destroy cotton, yet to trust their valuation, if any guarantee of purchase was involved in it, to a panchâyat would be a measure certain to relieve the Government at a very early date of all trouble about the surplus funds. It would be quite fair that Mr. Lewis should be authorized to purchase any old gins for what they were really worth to him whether for materials or for repair and resale, so long as it was done gradually and without risking too large a sum at once.

17*th.*—I cannot follow the Commissioner in the argument that there is any obligation on Government to repurchase gins, because they supplied them in the first instance, though it may suit their purpose to do so. Neither can there be any hardship in a man being merely "asked" to subscribe to a factory whether he uses his gin or not so long as he is free to decline. Make it clearly to the advantage of gin-owners to subscribe, and very little urging will be necessary.

Para 28.

W C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner

BOMBAY PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Mr Robertson's Memo.

The Honourable the Court of Directors were most anxious to improve the quality of cotton grown in India and with this object great exertions were made both in Gujarát and the Southern Maratha Country. It was found that the New Orleans variety succeeded in the Dhárwár District, where it soon became acclimatized. Government spent no inconsiderable sum of money in these experiments. Finally, through the exertions of Mr. Alexander Shaw, the Collector of Dhárwár, the cultivators became fully alive to the great superiority of the new variety of cotton and the profit to be gained from its cultivation.

The cultivation was commenced rather freely but a difficulty arose as regards the cleaning of the cotton. The cotton of the American variety adheres to the seed and it was found both difficult and expensive to separate them by any of the processes ordinarily in use.

The Americans used the saw-gins. After many and careful experiments it was at length decided that the gin now known as the "Dhárwár Factory Pattern" was the best and most economically worked gin for the purpose. This gin has, since its first introduction, stood many trials in competition with other saw gins, and has fully maintained its reputation and proved that its selection for general use was correct.

About 1844 Government determined to aid the cultivators in obtaining saw-gins for cleaning cotton. First gins were made at the Dhárwár Factory and sold to the public. It was then found cheaper and better to import the iron frames from England. This was done, and year by year large sales of gins were effected.

Next came another difficulty, that of keeping the gins in proper repair. New bearings were often required, new brushes and new saws, and old saws required to be re-filed. The ordinary village artizan could not do this properly as a saw wrongly set or improperly filed, cut and destroyed the staple.

Government determined then to provide the agency. Inspectors with a staff of workmen were appointed.

The expenditure thus incurred was met—

(*a*) from an Imperial grant for the supervising staff and for purchase of material from home;

(*b*) from funds supplied from the Cotton Department;

(*c*) from the subscriptions from gin-owners varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per annum (materials used being paid for separately.)

Up to the breaking out of the American war the cotton trade was most prosperous. During the American war it was still more so; the cultivators thus made large profits and did not hesitate to spend money on saw-gins and most willingly paid their voluntary annual subscriptions for the repair of their gins.

With the close of the American war came a crash, many had overspeculated and the district not only found itself suddenly poorer but, owing to the large crops produced in America, the value of cotton soon fell. The ryots no longer bought saw-gins and they commenced to grumble on being told to repair their gins and to give voluntary annual subscriptions.

While Collector of Dhárwár from 1868 to 1876, I found it difficult to maintain the head factory and branch factories and to keep the saw-gins in proper working order. There was no power of compulsion. In about 1873, Mr. Chapman, Chief Secretary, persuaded Government that there was more than proper pressure in these voluntary subscriptions and consequently orders had to be given not to press for the subscriptions. Thus the power of the Dhárwár Factory and its branches for good was destroyed and in a year or two most of the saw-gins in the district fell into a state of extreme disrepair, with the natural consequence that the staple turned out was cut and damaged. So great has been the injury in consequence that the Dhárwár-American has lost its place in

the market and now rarely realizes the price it should. The prevention of the really useful persuation, by which the voluntary funds were obtained, has not only destroyed the position of the Dhárwár-American variety but it has for several years caused to the ryots the loss of not less than a penny on every pound of cotton raised. The money lost from this philanthrophic interference on behalf of the gin-owners must represent an enormous sum.

The above has been one of the causes (probably the chief) of the great decline in value of "Dhárwár-American" or "Dhárwár saw-ginned."

The second cause is the deterioration of the seed.

When I first went to Dhárwár the cotton crops were far finer than they were during the latter years of my stay. This, by those well qualified to give an opinion, was considered to be mainly due to the deterioration of the seed, the cultivator never selecting the seed used for sowing. Year by year the plants appeared to be more and more stunted; the yield, as a consequence, became less. Two or three attempts were made to introduce new seed but they were, I regret to say, nearly failures, as the seed sent was either bad when purchased, or it was badly packed and carelessly shipped. On arrival it did not germinate at all freely.

The third cause is the decreased cultivation. There has, during the last few years, been a large falling off in the area under Dhárwár-American. This has, no doubt, been owing, in the first instance, to the decline of the marked value of the staple; secondly, to the deterioration of the plant and the smaller crops produced; and finally to the effect of the late famine.

In 1870-71, there were in the Dhárwár District 335,296 acres under Dhárwár-American—

In 1874-75 ..	... ..	221,876 acres.
„ 1878-79	.. ...	246,210 „
„ 1879-80 ..	... .	141,627 „

I will now consider the remedies that appear to me necessary.

First, as regards decreased cultivation.—Cultivation will recover itself upon favourable seasons being vouchsafed, and upon a remedy being found for the first and second causes.

Second, the deterioration of seed.—There are two ways of supplying a fresh stock of seed—

1*st*.—By importing yearly a small quantity, say about a ton of first class seed, which should be carefully packed and exported at the right season of the year. On its arrival it should be distributed to cultivators who agree to sow it and promise to preserve its seed for next year's planting. The great difficulty, however, is to secure cultivators who are willing to sow a small plot of good land with seed which is not certain to germinate. This might be got over probably by Government agreeing to remit the assessment on double the area to that sown with the imported seed.

2*nd*.—The second is to my mind by far the most practical and most certain method, viz.—

For Government itself to plant a certain area each year with both imported seed and selected acclimatized seed.

For some years Government had a model or experimental farm under Mr. Shearer, the cotton gardener. There new American seed was sown, as also selected acclimatized seed; the seed from the crops being distributed. The area of the farm was small and the usefulness of the farm itself was starved from want of funds. Government would not build any residence for Mr. Shearer, the Superintendent. Consequently, he had to ride out and in, 4 miles daily; the farm thus losing the best hours for inspection and care. Government would not construct any farm buildings, thus all means of properly storing and preparing manure were lost. Cattle could not be looked after properly, and several chances of profit were thus thrown away. The farm was only about 70 acres, whereas the Superintendent could have easily looked after from 500 to 1,000 acres. The

farm was closed in 1876-77, because it was not a profit. I respectfully hold that no model or experimental farm can be worked at a profit. Experiments cost time and money and probably not one out of ten pays; and if it pays, does not pay at once.

I would strongly recommend the re-establishing of the Dhárwár experimental farm I would locate it, if possible, near to Bankápur or in any other place where the land is well suited for New Orleans cotton. There should be proper but not expensive farm-buildings and the Superintendent should each year sow a certain area with newly imported seed, and a certain but considerable area with selected acclimatized seed removing all plants not fit for seed. He should gin all his own cotton and the seed so obtained should be distributed throughout the district at the price of ordinary seed, or ordinary seed should be taken in exchange and either sold or used for feeding the cattle on the farm.

By this means the quality of the Dhárwár American plant will be improved and maintained and we may expect it to become a favorite with the cultivators.

Finally, as regards the first cause of the deterioration in the value of the Dhárwár-American, viz., the disrepair of the saw-gins. From many years' experience I am now of opinion that it is no longer necessary for Government either to sell saw-gins or to take any active part in their repair.

There are already in the Dhárwár District upwards of 2,500 saw-gins; of these about 2,000 were in work in 1872, representing about 23,000 saws. There are, in fact, quite as many gins as would be required to clean the produce of 400,000 acres of Dhárwár-American.

There were in the Dhárwár factory in 1872 about 243 gins for sale.

There is no demand for these gins, and they will, I am afraid, remain for years a useless burden on Government, unless they are transferred for sale to Dhulia in Khándesh.

The following sales of gins were effected by Government:—

In 1857	130	
„ 1858	132	
„ 1859	106	
„ 1860	56	
„ 1861	55	
„ 1862	76	
„ 1863	282	
„ 1864	181	
„ 1865	110	
„ 1866	139	Most ordered out by cultivators in the previous two years
„ 1867	106	
„ 1868	1	
„ 1869	23	
„ 1870	6	
„ 1871	2	sent to the Secretary of State.

It is clear, therefore, that no new gins should be purchased by Government.

As regards the repair of the saw-gins now in the district, the voluntary system having been so long discontinued, it cannot be revived without undue pressure, nor will it be possible for Government to make subscription compulsory.

A large number* of workmen have been taught in the head and branch factories to file saws and repair gins, so that owners can now, if they desire it, get their gins repaired without Government taking any part in the matter. All that will be requisite will be for Government for a few years to keep a small reasonable stock of new saws,† bearings and of bristles for sale. No doubt, in a short time the demand will promote a local supply, and when that is the case, Government can withdraw.

*See para 6 of Government of India's letter No dated
copy appended.

†There are now about 1,500 in store

It is clear that, unless the saw-gins in the district are kept in proper repair, the Dhárwár-American will rapidly disappear.

If then the voluntary system of annual subscriptions is not to be continued, and gins are not to be repaired by Government agency, how are the gins to be maintained in proper working order?

The only course appears to me for Government to legislate and to pass an Act requiring that all gins used for cleaning exotic cotton be licensed.

The licensed fee to be fixed reasonably low, but to be sufficient to form a fund for the payment of Inspectors.

I append, herewith, a rough draft of such an Act.

This draft, I venture to think, provides all that is necessary, viz., that all gins used for cleaning exotic cotton shall be maintained and kept in proper working order. The repairing can now be left to private agency; and, if such an Act as the one I propose is carefully enforced, and steps are taken to improve the quality of the seed, we may, with every reason, look to the Dhárwár-American re-gaining its former position.

E. P. ROBERTSON,

Commissioner, C. D.

Minute by the Honourable E. W. RAVENSCROFT, *C.S.I., dated 21st July 1880.*

SINCE I last wrote on the Dhárwár cotton question, I have turned my articular attention to this subject, and have considered the matter with official nd mercantile men on whose opinions I place great reliance. The result of ıese considerations is that I am unable to concur in the views expressed by [ıs Excellency the Governor and my Honourable Colleague I feel, moreover, ıat the time has come when we may, with advantage, review the policy as ıgards cotton in Dhárwár which we have previously adopted.

2. As the papers will now, I presume, have to go before the Government f India and Home Government, the matter under discussion will be more ıtelligible to persons at a distance unacquainted with the facts, if I state briefly ow Government connexion with Dhárwár cotton originated, and how things ıand at present I will therefore sketch a rough view of the case.

3. The cotton which originally grew in the Dhárwár Collectorate was ılled "Coompta," and was not of a particularly good description. About forty ears ago, the late Court of Directors desired the introduction of New Orleans ɔtton into Dhárwár with the benevolent wish to improve thereby the condition f the cultivators, and the district Mr. Shaw, a Revenue officer of those days, ıth a good deal of pressure, carried out the wishes of the Court; and through- ıt a large portion of the Dhárwár Collectorate, American cotton took the place f Coompta.

4 It was soon however found that the new cotton required a new sort of ın to clean it and render it fit for market Government, thereon, carried their enevolence still further, for they procured from Europe a large number of suit- ble cotton gins for distribution amongst the cultivators, and built factories here these gins, when out of order, could be repaired under Government super- ısion

5. So things went on up to the present time, each owner of a gin being upposed to pay a so called voluntary fee of Rs. 12 a year, for each gin in his ossession. The cash balance to the credit of this fund was, I may mention, bout Rs 31,000 on the 1st April 1880.

6. Up to the 1st June last, the supervision of all matters connected with hese gins, the factories in which they are repaired, and Dhárwár cotton gene- rally, was in the hands of Mr. Walton, an officer in the Cotton Frauds Depart- ment, who received from that Department for his duties in connexion with carrying out the Cotton Frauds Act, Rs 880* a month. For the other duties above mentioned performed by Mr. Walton, he seems to have received nothing in the shape of remuneration.

7. On the 1st June 1880, the Cotton Frauds Department was, by order of the Secretary of State and Government of India, abolished; and the services of all the officers of that Department were dispensed with. The question then arose how was Mr. Walton to be paid for those duties in connexion with the factories and gins which he had hitherto performed gratuitously. This led to

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* His Excellency says Rs. 1,100, but I believe this is an error. However, the Secretary will be able to verify.—*E. W. R.*

Note by the Secretary.—Since 1878 Mr. Walton has received only

Pay	Rs	720
Travelling allowance	„	160
	Rs.	880 per mensem

plus Rs 900 per annum or Rs. 75 per mensem paid by the Nizam's Government (600) and the Miraj State (300).—*J. N.*

a consideration of the whole subject, which has resulted in the Minutes of His Excellency the Governor and my Honourable Colleague proposing the line of action to be taken in future. This, in brief, as I understand their Minutes, is,

(*a*) to do our best to substitute New Orleans cotton for Coompta throughout the whole extent of the Dhárwár Collectorate;

(*b*) to carry on for the present, the policy hitherto adopted as regards the gins and factories, except that the number of the latter should be reduced from 6 to 4;

(*c*) to make Mr. Walton General Superintendent of the work on the same salary that he received up to the 1st June, the funds for this coming from the fees collected from the cultivators for the repairs of their gins, and the unexpended balance of the Cotton Frauds Fund.

8. For the following reasons, I cannot concur in these proposals. In the first place, though it may have been good policy forty years ago, for a paternal Government to interfere with the cultivation of their tenants, and by considerable pressure, induce them to sow a particular kind of seed on the presumption that the ryots did not know what was good for themselves, those days, I am happy to say, have passed away. I am now averse from any interference with our cultivators in any shape whatever; and I do not consider it a proper function of Government to trouble themselves any more about what the ryots sow in their fields than what they eat for their dinners. Such interference is always most distasteful to the persons concerned; and very often, as in Dhárwár, it turns out a failure. For I consider, in Dhárwár, that it *has* turned out a gigantic failure; and for very many years, the people have not only not benefited, but have suffered material loss by our meddling in their private affairs.

9. In proof of this, I beg to adduce the following weighty evidence. In 1872, some elaborate trials as to the respective merits of different sorts of cotton were instituted under orders from England. These have been considered and carefully discussed by Dr. Forbes Watson, probably the greatest living European authority on cotton. This is what he says of the comparative merits of "Coompta" and "Dhárwár American cotton" in his exhaustive report of 1879, sent a few months ago by the India Office to this Government:—

"(236).—The Coompta or Dhárwár indigenous cotton tested at the trials must be placed third in order, and only a little below the Broach cotton, and considerably above the Dhárwár American cotton tested at them. The dirty appearance of the Coompta cotton from the presence of a larger quantity of leaf than in any other variety, detracts from the undoubted merits of the fibre as regards strength and freedom from short staple.

"(237).—The Dhárwár American cotton as grown in the greater part of the district is only in one respect, decidedly superior to the indigenous cotton grown in the same district, viz., in its greater freedom from leaf. In all other respects, it seems to have deteriorated from the American parent plant to such an extent as to be inferior to the Coompta cotton in strength and evenness of staple."

10. This was written as regards the two sorts of cotton grown eight years ago. Since then, it has been universally admitted that American Dhárwár cotton has continued to deteriorate until it has now fallen to a state whence a further deterioration is barely possible. Such is the effect of Government interference and fostering care for nearly forty years, with an outlay of tens of thousands of pounds !!!.

11. Now let us see how cotton has fared which has escaped the baneful effect of Government interference. I have known Gujarát well since 1852, and have always taken a great interest in its cotton cultivation. It has

received no assistance from Government, and has suffered from no interference* at the hands of Government officers. Now then has its cotton cultivation progressed? Its progress has been wonderful; and the improvement in all sorts of Gujarát cotton has during the last few years been so marked as to elicit the warmest praise of merchants both in Bombay and Liverpool.

12. Stronger evidence than this as to the inexpediency of Government interference could not, in my opinion, be obtained, and I therefore earnestly deprecate any endeavour to persuade or induce the ryots of Dhárwár to sow New Orleans cotton instead of Coompta. They should be left, I think, to their own devices, and allowed to sow their fields without any advice or suggestions from our local officers; as these suggestions are very apt, under such circumstances, as they were in 1842, to be looked on in the light of orders.

13. I now come to our connexion with cotton gins, and the factories for the repair of these gins.

14 In this matter also I think the action hitherto pursued should now cease, and the cotton dealers should be allowed to make their own arrangements as regards cotton gins. On this point, I will quote an extract from a very sensible letter to Government from the Chamber of Commerce, dated 22nd May 1880.

> "Were the Government factories closed and the existing system of Government interference abolished, we should certainly see no worse and would probably see a better quality of cotton turned out of the gins. The men hitherto employed in the factories would be on the spot, and would be able to make a living by repairing the gins, while gin owners could make their own terms for repairs, and would take care not to pay till the work was fairly done. In the factories the workmen being sure of their pay from Government are apt to be careless as to the state in which the gins leave their hands. The Committee are therefore inclined to recommend that the Government factories should be abolished and that the repairing of the gins should be left to private enterprise. As a further reason for this recommendation the Committee desire me to say that it has been reported to them that great dissatisfaction exists among gin-owners at being compelled to pay an annual subscription of Rs. 12 or Rs. 15 whether they use their gins or not, or whether they wish them repaired or not, and it is said to this dissatisfaction and to a general feeling of disgust at the tax, is in a great measure to be attributed the indifference with which the cultivation of American seed cotton is now regarded by the ryots."

15. This leads to another matter. When I read that letter in the newspapers a month or two ago, I made enquiries as to the allegation that the annual subscription of Rs. 12 was in fact a tax extorted by Government servants from the gin-owners, against their will. From those enquiries, I have no doubt that the statement is perfectly true; and on my desiring Colonel Anderson, the Survey Commissioner, and Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner, C. D., to answer the question plainly, they both said it *was* quite true. This distinct confirmation on the part of two high officers in a position to know the facts thoroughly, of the charge made by the Chamber of Commerce, compels Government to face the question fairly. An abuse of this sort should not be allowed to remain in existence one day; and I am sure His Excellency the Governor will agree with me when I say that orders on this subject should be issued at once.

16. I see that the cash balance of fees collected in this highly improper manner stood on the 1st April 1880 at the large sum of about Rs. 31,000; and that this is one of the sources from which it is proposed to draw the funds from

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* I mean as regards its growth. Of course, I bear in mind the good effects of our efforts to prevent adulteration and fraud throughout the Presidency But even these could not rescue the American Dhárwár cotton, though they were successful as regards others.

which to pay Mr. Walton and his establishment for the future. But this does not seem to me to be possible. The fees are subscribed or exacted for the nominal purpose of paying for the repairs of the cotton gins of the subscribers, and ought not to be so high as to create a fund of Rs. 31,000 to keep Mr. Walton and his establishment afloat now that another source of revenue has been dried up from which he was previously paid.

17. This brings to my recollection the very lax way in which this money, on the principle, I presume, of "lightly come, lightly go," is spent. We have already been compelled to censure Mr. Walton severely for building a house and paying for numerous illegitimate expenses out of these gin factory monies; and now I hear that Mr. Crawford, the Commissioner, S. D., the officer whose business it is, if it is anybody's business, to look after this money, has, without the knowledge or sanction of Government, authorised Mr. Walton to take his June pay from this convenient bag.

18. It is also proposed, I see in His Excellency's Minute, to use the balance of the Cotton Frauds money in paying Mr. Walton. But this also, I do not think is possible. This money was collected by our Customs officers and is the unexpended balance of a tax levied on every bale of cotton exported from Bombay. Unlike the other levy, this was a legal tax authorised by an Act of the Legislature for a specific purpose, and cannot therefore be legally employed as suggested. Moreover, the Government of India have desired to know what is being done with the money.

19. If after perusal of the remarks contained in this Minute, Government still think it expedient to carry out the line of action proposed in the Minutes of His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Mr. Ashburner, the only course which they can, in my opinion, properly adopt, is to pay Mr. Walton and his establishment out of Provincial Revenues, and treat Mr. Walton as any other Government servant is treated. But as far as I am concerned, I think the proper course to adopt is to send some intelligent, firm officer to Dhárwár with instructions to wind up the whole business and bring our connexion with Dhárwár cotton and all its numerous belongings to as speedy a close as possible.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT.

Minute by His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, *dated 24th July* 1880.

I VERY much regret that we are not at one in this matter. But n Honourable Colleague Mr. Ravenscroft takes a very reasonable and legitimal view, though adverse to that which is held by the Honourable Mr. Ashburn and which after a great deal of consideration and enquiry I have adopted.

2. The whole case must come before the Government of India if onl because we must obtain their permission to deal with the surplus funds accrue from the fees under the Cotton Frauds Prevention Act. The whole of tl papers had better therefore be printed.

3. We all look forward to the Government being relieved of "paterna direction of this industry, but at present the appliances, which will render tl district independent of such adventitious aid, are wanting. In India the paterna action of Government is frequently needed, and there are many branches of th national industry in which it is brought to bear.

4. I do not pretend that the system for many years adopted has bee free from abuses, and I think I have recognised these and proposed to forbi their future practice. It is only two years since Sir Richard Temple visited th district and examined the system in force : and I understand that it is in co sequence of his visitation that the former abuses have already been greatly remedie under Mr. Walton's direction.

5. The small grants of seed made in the last two years have been turne to good account. Some of the seed produced from them is actually finer tha the new seed just introduced after the most careful selection in America. 120,00 acres are actually being sown with American cotton for the present season an over 900 gins are reported to be in better order than they have been for a long time.

6. I readily agree to the call of my Honourable Colleague, and as a part o the programme to which I still adhere desire that the Secretary will frame notice to our agents through the Commissioner, S. D., that Government expec that the fee of Rs. 10 for repairing gins shall not be extorted from unwilling subscribers and that it shall be seen that the repairs are faithfully executed The articles required for the proper equipment of the gins are, I believe, furnishe at cost price or at only such an advance as saves the Government from loss.

7. My Honourable Colleague has not observed that the fee has been fo some time reduced to Rs. 10.

8. I fear that Mr. Walton's proposed appointment must be regarded as a new one. He has only been Inspector under the Cotton Frauds Act, and his new appointment must have the sanction of the Government of India. While therefore we carry on the business provisionally, the whole case will have to be submitted without delay.

9. The Secretary must therefore embody the case in a draft despatch bearing in mind that a majority of the Government have declared themselves in favour of the continuance of the system on a reduced scale and in an improved manner.

10. I think that we must secure Mr. Walton's maintenance for a certain period, and I propose that he should be continued for three months certain at his present salary to be paid out of the current and accrued receipts from the gin factories.

JAMES FERGUSSON.

Minute by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated 19th July 1880.

THE Government are now in possession of a practical account of the circumstances in which they have to consider the steps to be taken upon Mr. Crawford's letter of 21st April.

2. I have kept the papers submitted along with it as well as the minutes of my Honourable Colleagues until I should receive some further information which the Honourable Mr. Ashburner undertook to procure through Mr. Robertson, Commissioner, C. D. The letters of that gentleman, of Mr. Walton, the Superintendent, Cotton Department, and of Mr. George Robertson, give us valuable information which we did not previously possess.

3. It appears to have been supposed that the stock of saw-gins used for cleaning the cotton had become worn out so that it was for the Government to consider whether a further supply should be obtained, as well as whether the factories (6) maintained for the periodical repair of the hand-gins should be continued. But it appears by Mr. Walton's statement that there are spare gins in stock and also a surplus of brushes, &c, while the framework of the gin being of iron is not apt to wear out although the fittings require renewal and the teeth repair.

4. The misfortune is that these gins being constructed for the cleaning of cotton of a long staple are not suitable either for the New Orleans cotton in a degenerate condition or for the short staple of the country. Hence either the gin is purposely injured to make it suit the latter and to leave in the crop under treatment seeds and other extraneous substances which add to its weight, or it is disused and the subscription or so called voluntary rate for its repair is only extracted from the cultivator by something like compulsion.

5. The exotic cotton which at one time commanded the best price in the market is now discredited and it would appear from several authorities that unless active steps are taken for its revival this staple, upon the promotion of which the Government have employed many agencies and expended considerable funds, will disappear.

6. There is hardly a branch of the subject upon which there is not a difference of opinion, and with regard to this point it is certain* that a great deal of New Orleans cotton is still grown and that seed is still procurable in considerable quantities though of a degenerated value. It is however generally admitted that it is desirable to recruit the supply by importation of fresh seed, and the Government have imported 1¼ ton of carefully selected seed for the next seed time.

* The acreage last season was over 120,000 and will this year be about the same.

7. The New Orleans seed requires more than one year to become acclimatised, although even after the first sowing good cotton will be produced, and it is important that the new seed should be turned to the best advantage. Colonel Anderson, by whom a valuable paper is among the present collection, advises that it should be distributed among a selected number of cultivators, who should without pressure be induced to sow it in good soil, and that the Government should purchase the seed resulting from it at well remunerative prices next year. This would probably provide a quantity which would produce a sensible result in the district.

8. Former experience proves that although the cultivators are slow to adopt a new system and apt by carelessness to lose much of the accruing ad-

antages, they will readily follow example which they see to be yielding increased rofits to their neighbours. Hence it may be expected that the good seed will e sought after and taken advantage of.

9. Colonel Anderson indeed denies that the cultivation of New Orleans otton has by any means died out and says that a very large area will be planted n the present season with the seed that is available. We have not therefore to revive an extinct industry but only to restore its former excellence. So much for the course to be taken for the improvement of the raw material. Although there is a wide divergence of opinion with respect to the provision and supervision of cleaning machinery, there is a general concurrence in recommending that encouragement should be given to grow the best American cotton. This concurrence is not universal, as some people think that we should be content with the native Kumta cotton. But the fact that the New Orleans is vastly more productive must render its cultivation more desirable in the public interest.*

* NOTE.—Its yield is said to be double per acre that of the Kumta.

10. There is, however, before Government the very large question of the cleaning machinery. The Chamber of Commerce, to whom reference was made, have reported against the further interference of Government and recommend that reliance should be placed upon private enterprise, which as in Gujarat they say would not fail to be adequately directed to the district as soon as it is opened up by railways. But it may be assumed that until that time no adequate amount of private enterprise will be so directed; and it remains for Government to consider whether it is worth their while in the meantime to induce the cultivators to prepare their cotton properly.

11. It appears that there are a great many who value the provision of Government for the repair of their gins, while there are many who are with difficulty induced to pay for this, and some who pay for it and yet do not send their gins to the factories. It is incumbent upon Government to see that no undue pressure is placed upon the cultivators and that they shall get their money's worth at the factories.

12. I think that there cannot have been any excessive pressure used, seeing that out of about 2,500 gins there are only about 900 in respect of which the fee of Rs. 10 is paid for repairs. Mr. Walton informs me that the greater part of these 900 are in better repair now than they have been for many years. In many cases new fittings are required and should be supplied by Government at cost price. I do not think that Government should purchase back the old gins, but the cultivators should not be taxed for them; and I think that if a man has been paying for many years for a worn out gin, Government might let him on hire a new one instead of it if he will agree to pay annually the fee for its repair.

13. It is shown that four factories will be sufficient, abandoning the small area at Ron and Ranebennur. The native establishments within the Dhárwár District proper should also be attended to.

14. The establishment must be kept within moderate limits. It has been suggested that Mr. Lewis may undertake both the factory and district superintendence. In that case he should have an increased salary to cover his travelling expenses, and if the estimate given should not be realised, we may fairly draw from the Cotton Frauds Act Funds.

Mr. Lewis would have to be assisted by artizans at Rs. 150.

15. But I would submit to my Honourable Colleagues that if this important industry is to be revived Government ought to make an earnest effort for that purpose. The work will be heavier than it has been for some time, and it is improbable that it could be adequately supervised by an officer who has the

School of Industry to look after as well as the factories, and it is only by adequate supervision that abuses and frauds can be prevented.

16. Mr. Walton has now great experience in this department. He is able and energetic, and the Commissioner, S. D., informs me that he would undertake to exercise that control over him which he is said to require. It will indeed devolve upon the Collector to carry out the intentions of Government. I think that Mr. Walton should be retained It is probable that a new appointment will have to be made to the district, and we must endeavour to select an officer with suitable capacity and firmness.

17. There is probably no district in which there is room for more profitable energy in administration, and I think that Government should endeavour to develope it to the utmost of their power.

18. As to Mr. Walton's salary, it has been suggested that in view of the failure of the supply from the fees under the Cotton Frauds Prevention Act, we should, if we retain him, offer him a lower salary than he has been receiving. But I do not think that we can expect good work from a man who suddenly finds himself reduced to a position of financial difficulty, while it is probable that the calls upon his income have progessed with years; and considering the importance of the duties entrusted to him, we ought not to impose a reduction upon him He receives Rs. 1,100.

19. We may hope that by his exertions the income derived from the factories will not be diminished, and we have Rs. 30,000 of savings, after providing for the gratuities to the officers who have been discontinued from the Cotton Frauds Department and whom we have not been able to employ elsewhere, and also I understand about ~~Rs. 10,000~~ from the fees under the Cotton Frauds Act. We may fairly meet any deficit from these funds in carrying out what I trust is only a temporary measure, for I cannot believe that this district will be long shut out from arterial communications.

JAMES FERGUSSON.

Minute by the Honourable L R ASHBURNER, *C.S.I., dated 20th July* 1880.

I CONSIDER it of vital importance to the prosperity of the Southern Maratha Country to encourage the growth of American cotton.

2. The prosperity of the Dhárwár District and the vitality it showed during the famine is I believe entirely owing to the wealth which it has derived from the cotton trade.

3. The decline of the quality of American cotton is due to two causes—

(1.) Deterioration of seed.

(2.) Disrepair of the gins.

4 We have done what was possible to supply good seed, but it will take some years of careful selection to restore it to its former condition.

5. With regard to the gins, all parties agree in representing them as in a very bad state. They report that the gin-owners are very reluctant to have them put in order because they then extract more seed from the cotton and therefore reduce its weight.

6. If then we are to improve the cotton, the first step must be to improve the gins.

7. Mr. Walton is described by every one as a man of great energy and tact and if he has been able to effect so little, it is hardly possible that Mr. Lewis, a man of inferior social position and burdened also with the superintendence of the School of Industry, will succeed.

8. No half measures are possible; we must either abandon the attempt to improve the cotton or take all the measures that are necessary to ensure success.

9. I had formed an opinion that the gins were in such a hopeless state of disrepair that new ones were absolutely necessary, but it appears that the only part of the gins that is very bad is the saw and there are plenty of new saws in store; therefore if we *insist* on all the gins that are in work being kept in proper repair we shall have done all that is necessary.

10. Mr. Richey has formed a very high opinion of Mr. Walton, he describes him as a man of untiring energy and devotion to his duty, he has had great experience in the Southern Marátha Country and is more likely to succeed than Mr. Lewis or any other man that I can think of, but he will require the support of a Collector who is equally determined to succeed. Mr. Elphinston is too lenient and tolerant of the failings of his subordinates to secure that active co-operation from the Mámlatdárs that is essential to success. Mr. Elphinston has applied for a transfer from Dhárwár and we might take this opportunity of sending an active man to Dhárwár with an intimation that we look to him to restore the character of the Dhárwár American cotton and that he is to consider it a very important part of his duty.

11. I therefore concur in His Excellency the Governor's Minute.

12. I do not think we should be justified in taking advantage of Mr. Walton's necessities to give him less pay than he has hitherto been receiving, especially as we are about to impose on him a task that will require all his energies. I would therefore make no reduction in the pay he has been receiving since the reduction of salary that was enforced last year.

13. I believe Government made a great mistake in allowing the gins to pass out of their possession. They would have paid all these expenses of manage-

ient if worked for hire under Government supervision, and as they would have been kept in proper repair the cotton would not have been injured and its quality would not have deteriorated.

14. I think we should instruct Mr. Walton *privately* to recover as many of the gins as he can for a nominal sum. It has been stated that the object of the gin-owners is to get rid of the gins and the worry of having them interfered with by Government; if we allow Mr. Walton to purchase all that he can procure for say Rs. 10, we shall remove one source of deterioration, for it is probable that many of these gins are used and being thoroughly out of repair they must destroy the cotton.

15. I do not think it will be necessary to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to Mr. Walton's appointment as there will be no break in his service; he is continued in the service relieved of his duty as Cotton Frauds Inspector.

16. It may however be necessary to procure the sanction of the Government of India to expend the balance of the Cotton Frauds Fund on his pay, but I cannot think that this will be refused if the importance of the subject is properly explained.

L. R. ASHBURNER.

Saw Gins—Factories.

No. 4233.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th August 1880.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 21-A., dated 21st April 1880—Submitting, with reference to Government Resolution No. 1810, dated 8th idem, directing the abolition of the Cotton Frauds Establishment from 31st May 1880, proposals for working the Saw-gin Factories in Dhárwár; and suggesting that the Honourable Colonel Anderson be consulted on the whole question.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 433, daded 1st May 1880—Stating that he has been in communication with the Commissioner, S. D., regarding the Gin Factories which should be kept up for the future, and entirely agrees with the proposals on that score now made and for the mode of arranging for their supervision; suggesting that the proposed scheme be sanctioned for two years subject to any modification necessary at the end of that time, and observing that he does not think that the branch factories are fitted for industrial schools..

Letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated 22nd May 1880—Stating, with reference to Government letter No 1884, dated 12th April 1880, that the Committee of the Chamber do not think that because the Cotton Frauds Act may be abolished, the cultivation of American cotton in the Southern Marátha Country should be discouraged, but that they on the contrary consider that it would be wise and desirable for Government to encourage the cultivation of American cotton by the distribution of new seed; expressing a hope that this Government will use their influence on every opportunity to promote the construction of railways to open up the cotton districts; recommending that the Government Factories for repairing of gins be abolished and that the repairing of gins be left to private enterprize, and adding that the Southern Marátha Country is the district in which cotton from American seed can be cultivated with most advantage.

Letter from the Commissioner, C D., No. R-1703, dated 28th May 1880—Submitting a memorandum on the cause of the deterioration of the Dhárwár American cotton and the measures he would propose to restore it to its former position.

Letter from the Commissioner, C D., No. R-1778, dated 8th June 1880—Pointing out, with reference to his above letter, that the general state of repair of the saw gins may be fairly judged by the number of saws sold in the year; stating the annual sales of saws from 1868 and making remarks thereon, and adding that under the voluntary system the subscriptions will under official pressure come in but the gins will be never well repaired as that cannot be forced and people will pay their subscriptions to be let alone and will refuse to have their gins repaired as that entails expense.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-1975, dated 26th June 1880.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is now, after full inquiry and mature consideration of the subject, in a position to pass orders on the subjects treated of in the letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 21-A., dated April 21st 1880.

2. The main questions for decision are whether the Cotton Gin Factories in the Dhárwár District should be maintained by Government, for the present at least, and if they are to be so maintained on what scale they are to be kept up, how their cost is to be defrayed, and to whom their management and supervision are to be entrusted.

3. It is in the opinion of Government of extreme importance to the prosperity of the Southern Marátha Country that the growth of American cotton should be encouraged in that portion of the Presidency. The flourishing condition of the Dhárwár District and the vitality it displayed during the recent famine are, His Excellency in Council believes, in great measure if not entirely due to the wealth which for many years it has derived from the cotton trade.

4. It is doubtless true that of late years there has been a falling off in the quality and consequently a decline in the commercial value of the Dhárwár grown

ment if worked for hire under Government supervision, and as they would have been kept in proper repair the cotton would not have been injured and its quality would not have deteriorated.

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L. R. ASHBURNER.

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No. 4233.

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2. The main questions for decision are whether the Cotton Gin Factories in the Dhárwár District should be maintained by Government, for the present at least, and if they are to be so maintained on what scale they are to be kept up, how their cost is to be defrayed, and to whom their management and supervision are to be entrusted.

3. It is in the opinion of Government of extreme importance to the prosperity of the Southern Maratha Country that the growth of American cotton should be encouraged in that portion of the Presidency. The flourishing condition of the Dhárwár District and the vitality it displayed during the recent famine are, His Excellency in Council believes, in great measure if not entirely due to the wealth which for many years it has derived from the cotton trade.

4. It is doubtless true that of late years there has been a falling off in the quality and consequently a decline in the commercial value of the Dhárwár grown

American cotton. This disimprovement in the quality of the cotton is attributable firstly to the deterioration of the seed used and secondly to the state of disrepair into which the gins employed in cleaning the cotton have fallen. Measures have now been taken to remedy the first cause of the decrease in the value of the cotton. 25 cwts. of the best American cotton seed have been ordered through the Secretary of State for India and 13 cwts. have already been forwarded for distribution to the Collector of Dhárwár. The seed thus provided will be given to carefully selected cultivators and the new seed will in this manner Government trust be turned to the best advantage. Orders have already been separately issued on the subject of the distribution and sowing of the new seed and the measures to be adopted to ensure a supply of seed from the plants which spring from the seed recently imported, and further instructions on this point are not therefore now needed. The excellent American seed which has now been sent to Dhárwár will it is hoped eventually produce a marked improvement in the staple and restore Dhárwár cotton to the position in the Bombay market which it formerly held. However divergent may be the views held with respect to the provision and supervision of the ginning machinery there is a general concurrence in recommending that encouragement should be given to grow the best American cotton. The native Coompta cotton is of its kind very good, but the fact that the New Orleans cotton is far more productive, its yield per acre being almost double that of the Coompta variety, renders the cultivation of the American cotton more desirable in the public interest.

5. Measures have thus been taken for the improvement of the cotton itself, but unless steps are also adopted to improve the gins employed in cleaning the cotton and to keep them in efficient working order the advantages which would otherwise arise from the introduction of a fresh supply of the best description of seed are likely to be entirely neutralised and lost. There is a very general consensus of opinion that many of the gins in the Southern Marátha Country are at present in a very unsatisfactory condition. About 900 are stated to be in fair working order, but the majority are much out of repair, and when used in their existing state must injure the cotton they are supposed to clean. It is obviously therefore desirable that some means should be available whereby the gins can be put and can be maintained in an efficient condition. Hitherto these means have been provided by the Cotton Gin Factories in the Dhárwár District. As to the success which has attended the working of these Factories opinions vary. To a certain extent undoubtedly the system which has heretofore been followed has been unpopular and productive of discontent on the part of the gin owners. But it is possible to remove the causes which have led to this feeling of dissatisfaction and so to alter the system as to render it acceptable to the growers of cotton and owners of gins. These Cotton Gin Factories have been Government institutions though supported by a special Fund which derived its income mainly from the subscriptions paid by gin owners.

6. The first question for decision is whether these Factories should be further kept up. If maintained at all they must for the present at least be maintained on their existing footing as Government institutions. The Chamber of Commerce, to whom a reference was made, have reported against the further intervention of Government in respect of these Factories and recommend that reliance should be placed upon private enterprise, which, it is urged, would in Dhárwár as in Gujarát not fail to be adequately directed to the district as soon as it is opened up by railways. But it is by no means certain by what date the district will be so opened up: years will probably elapse before the projected line of rail is completed, and until it is finished and at work it may safely be assumed that no sufficient amount of private enterprise will be directed to the creation of Gin Factories. The question then resolves itself into this—should Government continue to maintain the Factories until the necessity for so doing is removed by the establishment of private Factories or should the existing Factories be at once closed and thus all facilities for repairing gins and keeping them in efficient order be entirely cut off for an indefinite period? Government

have no hesitation in declaring that it is clearly preferable to maintain the Factories as public institutions until such time as the construction of the railway and the possible development of private enterprise may relieve them of the duty.

7. Whilst determining therefore to maintain Gin Factories for the present in the Dhárwár District it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council unnecessary to retain all the existing Factories. Four Factories will suffice to meet the requirements of the Collectorate, and the Factories now kept up at Ron and Ránibennur may at once be closed as recommended by the Commissioner, S. D. The closing of these two Factories will cause a saving of Rs. 134 per mensem.

8. As regards the control and management of the Cotton Gin Factories Mr. Crawford proposes that they should be entrusted to Mr. Lewis, the Superintendent of the School of Industry, Dhárwár, and in this suggestion the Honourable Colonel Anderson concurs. Mr Lewis's appointment is recommended mainly on economical grounds. His Excellency in Council apprehends however that this suggestion is open to very serious if not insuperable objections. If the important cotton industry is to be effectually revived and the ginning machinery is to be kept in efficient order the most earnest efforts must be made. Half measures will not suffice. The work will be heavier than it has yet been: it will require the unflagging zeal and undivided attention of an officer who must devote his whole time and energy to the task: and the most thorough and vigilant supervision will be needed to prevent abuses and frauds. It is impossible that an officer, however otherwise well fitted, who has to manage the important School of Industry at Dhárwár and who has had as far as Government are aware no previous experience of the working of the Cotton Department could adequately discharge the new and onerous duties which the control of the Gin Factories and the supervision of the operations for the improvement of cotton will involve.

9. His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that in the public interest it is desirable that Mr. Walton should be appointed to be Superintendent of the Cotton Gin Factories and of the Cotton Improvements That gentleman has had long experience in the Cotton Frauds Department having held the office of Inspector in that Department from 1867 until the abolition of the Department in May last and having been in charge of the Cotton Gin Factories from 1865 up to the present time. He has shown himself to be an able officer gifted with singular energy, is thoroughly acquainted with the District and its people, and is in every way peculiarly fitted for the new post which it is proposed to create. As the office is a new one the sanction of the Government of India to Mr. Walton's appointment will under the rules be requisite, and should accordingly be applied for, a full statement of the facts being at the same time submitted. Mr. Walton should receive in his new appointment the same pay as he has been drawing since the reduction of the salaries of the officials in the Cotton Frauds Department, viz. Rs. 720 pay per mensem with a permanent monthly travelling allowance of Rs. 160. In the meantime in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, Mr. Walton should be directed to proceed at once to Dhárwár to assume charge of his duties, and should be informed that in any case his services will be retained for three months at his present salary which should be met from the current and accrued receipts of the Gin Factories.

10. The annual cost of the establishment under the new scheme if Mr. Walton's appointment is sanctioned will be as follows:—

Mr. Waltons' pay and allowances		Rs.	10,560
Office establishment	1 kárkun at 20 Rs.	„	240
	2 peons at Rs 9 each	„	216
	1 storekeeper at Rs. 30	„	360
Establishments at four factories		„	4,464

or Rs 15,840 in all. The Commissioner, S. D., in paragraph 22 of his report estimates at Rs. 9,804 the annual receipts from subscriptions paid by owners

of gins calculating the number of subscribers at Rs. 12 each per annum at 817. About Rs. 2,000 per annum are ordinarily earned at the factories by what are described as "odd jobs &c." The total income according to these statements might be assessed at Rs. 11,800 yearly. This would leave a deficit annually of a little more than Rs. 4,000. It would probably however not be safe to estimate at more than Rs. 10,800 the receipts from all sources, and it would be more cautious to anticipate only Rs. 9,000 from subscriptions and Rs. 1,800 from miscellaneous items. The deficit would then amount to Rs. 5,000 per annum. This annual deficit, which would at starting probably be about Rs. 5,000 but which in all likelihood would gradually decrease as the advantages to be derived from the use of efficient gins became more fully known and the number of subscribers consequently increased, could without any difficulty be made good for at least several years to come from the accumulated balance to the credit of the Factories which on March 31st last was nearly Rs. 31,000. No additional charge resulting from Mr. Walton's appointment would therefore devolve upon Provincial Revenues. Before the Fund balance now in hand has been exhausted the necessity for maintaining the Factories and employing Mr. Walton's services will, Government trust, have ceased and the private enterprise on which the Chamber of Commerce places so much reliance will have stepped in and rendered Government intervention superfluous.

11. The Governor in Council hopes that through Mr. Walton's exertions the income derived from the Factories may increase rather than diminish. He would however impress upon the Commissioner, S. D., the desirability of the issue of immediate orders prohibiting the enforcement of the payment of the annual fee of Rs. 12 from reluctant subscribers and insisting upon the prompt and satisfactory execution of the repairs to gins sent by subscribers to the Factories. It is incumbent upon Government to see that no undue pressure is placed upon the cultivators and that they shall get their money's worth at the Factories. At the same time His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the fact that whilst there are 2,080 gins in the Dhárwár District subscriptions are only paid on account of less than 900 sufficiently shows that no excessive pressure has been employed to compel their owners to subscribe. In many instances it appears new fittings are required for the gins: these should be supplied at cost price. Government are not prepared to purchase back the old gins, but in no case should a subscription be levied for a gin not in use, and when a cultivator has perhaps for years been paying the fee on account of a worn out gin he should if willing to pay the annual subscription for its repair be given a new gin, if available, on hire.

Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Collector of Dhárwár,
The Accountant General.
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India (by letter).

No. 4234 of 1880.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT. 43

Bombay Castle, 14th August 1880.

FROM

J. NUGENT, Esq.,

Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To

THE HONOURABLE C. GRANT Esq.,

Acting Secretary to the Government of India,

Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

SIR,

OWING to the recent abolition, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, of the Cotton Frauds Department in this Presidency the question has arisen whether the Cotton Gin Factories in the Dhárwár District should also be abolished or whether they should be retained.

2 These Factories are Government institutions established for the purpose of affording to the gin-owners scattered throughout the district the means of repairing and keeping in efficient condition the saw-gins which are necessary for cleaning the cotton produced from the American cotton seed. They have been supported by a special fund which derives its income mainly from the subscriptions paid by gin-owners and have hitherto been supervised free of charge by Mr. W. Walton, Inspector, Cotton Frauds Department, Southern Marátha Country. Now however that this Department has been abolished it has to be decided whether these Cotton Gin Factories should for the present at least, be maintained by Government or not, and if they are to be so maintained, on what scale they are to be kept up, how their cost is to be defrayed, and to whom their management and supervision are to be entrusted.

3. IT IS in the opinion of this Government of extreme importance to the prosperity of the Southern Marátha Country that the growth of American cotton should be encouraged in that portion of the Presidency. The flourishing condition of the Dhárwár District and the vitality it displayed during the recent famine are, His Excellency in Council believes, in great measure if not entirely due to the wealth which for many years it has derived from the cotton trade.

4. It is doubtless true that of late years there has been a falling off in the quality and consequently a decline in the commercial value of the Dhárwár grown American cotton This disimprovement in the quality of the cotton is attributable firstly to the deterioration of the seed used, and secondly to the state of disrepair into which the gins employed in cleaning the cotton have fallen. To remedy the first cause a quantity of the best American cotton seed has recently been procured through the Secretary of State for India and instructions have been issued with respect to distributing and sowing it, and also as to the measures to be adopted for ensuring a supply of seed from the plants which spring from it. This excellent American seed which has now been sent to Dhárwár will, it is hoped, eventually produce a marked improvement in the staple and restore Dhárwár cotton to the position in the Bombay market which it formerly held. But unless steps are also adopted to improve the gins employed

in cleaning the cotton and to keep them in efficient working order the advantages which would otherwise arise from the introduction of a fresh supply of the best description of seed are likely to be entirely neutralized and lost. There is a very general consensus of opinion that many of the gins in the Southern Maratha Country are at present in a very unsatisfactory condition. About 900 out of a total of 2,080 are stated to be in fair working order, but the majority are much out of repair, and when used in their existing state must injure the cotton they are supposed to clean. It is obviously therefore desirable that some means should be available whereby the gins can be put and can be maintained in an efficient condition and these means have hitherto been provided by the Cotton Gin Factories in the Dhárwár District.

5. The first question for decision therefore is whether these Factories should be further kept up or not. If maintained at all they must for the present at least be maintained on their existing footing as Government institutions The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to whom a reference was made, have reported against the further intervention of Government in respect of these Factories and recommend that reliance should be placed upon private enterprise, which it is urged, would in Dhárwár as in Gujarát not fail to be adequately directed to the district as soon as it is opened up by railways. But it is by no means certain by what date the district will be so opened up: years will probably elapse before the projected line of rail to the Southern Maratha Country is completed and, until it is finished and at work, it may safely be assumed that no sufficient amount of private enterprise will be directed to the creation of gin factories The question then resolves itself into this—should Government continue to maintain the factories until the necessity for so doing is removed by the establishment of private factories or should the existing factories be at once closed and thus all facilities for repairing gins and keeping them in efficient order be entirely cut off for an indefinite period. His Excellency the Governor in Council has no hesitation in declaring that it is clearly preferable to maintain the factories as public institutions until such time as the construction of the railway and the possible development of private enterprise may relieve Government of the duty. But as it is not, in His Excellency's opinion, necessary to retain all the existing factories, he has determined to close those at Ron and Ránibennur, retaining the remaining four which will, he believes, suffice to meet the requirements of the Collectorate.

6. As regards their control and management His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that in the public interest it is desirable that Mr. Walton should be appointed to be Superintendent of the Factories and of the Cotton Improvements in Dhárwár. That gentleman has had long experience in the Cotton Frauds Department, having held the office of Cotton Inspector from the year 1867 until the abolition of the Department in May last, and having been in charge of the Cotton Gin Factories from 1865 up to the present time. He has shown himself to be an able officer gifted with singular energy, is thoroughly acquainted with the District and its people, and is in every way peculiarly fitted for the new post which it is proposed to create. He would receive in his new appointment the same pay as he has been drawing since the reduction of the salaries of the officials in the Cotton Frauds Department, viz., Rs. 720 pay per mensem, with a permanent monthly travelling allowance of Rs. 160.

7. The annual cost of the establishment under the new scheme, Mr. Walton's appointment is sanctioned, will be as follows:—

Mr. Walton's pay and allowances		Rs.	10,560
Office Establishment.	1 kárkun at Rs. 20	„	240
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	1 store-keeper at Rs. 30	„	360
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or Rs. 15,840 in all. The annual receipts from subscriptions paid by owners of gins are, calculating the number of subscribers at Rs. 12 each per annum at 81

stimated at Rs 9,804 in addition to about Rs. 2,000 per annum ordinarily earned t the factories by odd jobs. The total income would thus be Rs. 11,800 yearly. This would leave a deficit annually of a little more than Rs. 4,000. It would probably, however, not be safe to estimate at more than Rs. 10,800 the receipts from ll sources, and it would be prudent to anticipate only Rs. 9,000 from subscriptions nd Rs, 1,800 from miscellaneous items The deficit would then amount to Rs 5,000 per annum This annual deficit, which would probably be at starting nly about Rs. 5,000, and which in all likelihood would gradually decrease as he advantages to be derived from the use of efficient gins became more fully nown and the number of subscribers consequently increased, could without ny difficulty be made good for at least several years to come from the accumulated balance to the credit of the Factories, which on March 31st last was nearly Rs. 31,000. No additional charge resulting from Mr. Walton's appointment would therefore devolve upon Provincial Revenues. Before the fund balance now in hand has been exhausted the necessity for maintaining the factories and employing Mr. Walton's services will, this Government trust, have ceased, and the private enterprise on which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce places so much reliance will have stepped in and rendered Government intervention superfluous.

8. Under these circumstances and as the office to which Mr. Walton is to be appointed is new, I am directed to request the sanction of the Government of India to the appointment, and to state, for their information, that as it was necessary that Mr. Walton should commence his work without delay, he has, in anticipation, been directed to proceed at once to Dhárwár in order to assume charge of his duties and has been informed that his services will be in any case retained for three months at his present salary to be met from the current and accrued receipts of the Gin Factories.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Acting Secretary to Government.

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No. 4234 OF 1880.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th August 1880.

FROM

J NUGENT, ESQ.,

Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To

THE HONOURABLE C. GRANT, ESQ,

Acting Secretary to the Government of India,

Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

SIR,

Owing to the recent abolition, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, of the Cotton Frauds Department in this Presidency, the question has arisen whether the Cotton Gin Factories in the Dhárwár District should also be abolished or whether they should be retained.

2 These Factories are Government institutions established for the purpose of affording to the gin-owners scattered throughout the district the means of repairing and keeping in efficient condition the saw-gins which are necessary for cleaning the cotton produced from the American cotton seed. They have been supported by a special fund which derives its income mainly from the subscriptions paid by gin-owners and have hitherto been supervised free of charge by Mr. W. Walton, Inspector, Cotton Frauds Department, Southern Marátha Country. Now however that this Department has been abolished it has to be decided whether these Cotton Gin Factories should, for the present at least, be maintained by Government or not, and if they are to be so maintained, on what scale they are to be kept up, how their cost is to be defrayed, and to whom their management and supervision are to be entrusted.

3 It is in the opinion of this Government of extreme importance to the prosperity of the Southern Marátha Country that the growth of American cotton should be encouraged in that portion of the Presidency The flourishing condition of the Dhárwár District and the vitality it displayed during the recent famine are, His Excellency in Council believes, in great measure if not entirely due to the wealth which for many years it has derived from the cotton trade.

4 It is doubtless true that of late years there has been a falling off in the quality and consequently a decline in the commercial value of the Dhárwár grown American cotton This disimprovement in the quality of the cotton is attributable firstly to the deterioration of the seed used, and secondly to the state of disrepair into which the gins employed in cleaning the cotton have fallen. To remedy the first cause a quantity of the best American cotton seed has recently been procured through the Secretary of State for India and instructions have been issued with respect to distributing and sowing it, and also as to the measures to be adopted for ensuring a supply of seed from the plants which spring from it. This excellent American seed which has now been sent to Dhárwár will, it is hoped, eventually produce a marked improvement in the staple and restore Dhárwár cotton to the position in the Bombay market which it formerly held But unless steps are also adopted to improve the gins employed

in cleaning the cotton and to keep them in efficient working order the advantages which would otherwise arise from the introduction of a fresh supply of the best description of seed are likely to be entirely neutralized and lost There is a very general consensus of opinion that many of the gins in the Southern Marátha Country are at present in a very unsatisfactory condition. About 900 out of a total of 2,080 are stated to be in fair working order, but the majority are much out of repair, and when used in their existing state must injure the cotton they are supposed to clean. It is obviously therefore desirable that some means should be available whereby the gins can be put and can be maintained in an efficient condition and these means have hitherto been provided by the Cotton Gin Factories in the Dhárwár District

5 The first question for decision therefore is whether these Factories should be further kept up or not If maintained at all they must for the present at least be maintained on their existing footing as Government institutions The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to whom a reference was made, have reported against the further intervention of Government in respect of these Factories and recommend that reliance should be placed upon private enterprise, which, it is urged, would in Dhárwár as in Gujarát not fail to be adequately directed to the district as soon as it is opened up by railways But it is by no means certain by what date the district will be so opened up years will probably elapse before the projected line of rail to the Southern Marátha Country is completed, and, until it is finished and at work, it may safely be assumed that no sufficient amount of private enterprise will be directed to the creation of gin factories. The question then resolves itself into this—should Government continue to maintain the factories until the necessity for so doing is removed by the establishment of private factories or should the existing factories be at once closed and thus all facilities for repairing gins and keeping them in efficient order be entirely cut off for an indefinite period. His Excellency the Governor in Council has no hesitation in declaring that it is clearly preferable to maintain the factories as public institutions until such time as the construction of the railway and the possible development of private enterprise may relieve Government of the duty But as it is not, in His Excellency's opinion, necessary to retain all the existing factories, he has determined to close those at Ron and Rámbennur, retaining the remaining four which will, he believes, suffice to meet the requirements of the Collectorate

6. As regards their control and management His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that in the public interest it is desirable that Mr. Walton should be appointed to be Superintendent of the Factories and of the Cotton Improvements in Dhárwár. That gentleman has had long experience in the Cotton Frauds Department, having held the office of Cotton Inspector from the year 1867 until the abolition of the Department in May last, and having been in charge of the Cotton Gin Factories from 1865 up to the present time He has shown himself to be an able officer gifted with singular energy, is thoroughly acquainted with the District and its people, and is in every way peculiarly fitted for the new post which it is proposed to create. He would receive in his new appointment the same pay as he has been drawing since the reduction of the salaries of the officials in the Cotton Frauds Department, viz, Rs. 720 pay per mensem, with a permanent monthly travelling allowance of Rs. 160

7 The annual cost of the establishment under the new scheme, if Mr. Walton's appointment is sanctioned, will be as follows —

Mr. Walton's pay and allowances		Rs	10,560
Office Establishment	1 kárkun at Rs 20	„	240
	2 peons at Rs 9 each	„	216
	1 store-keeper at Rs. 30	„	360
Establishments at four factories		„	4,464

or Rs 15,840 in all The annual receipts from subscriptions paid by owners of gins are, calculating the number of subscribers at Rs 12 each per annum at 817,

estimated at Rs 9,804 in addition to about Rs. 2,000 per annum ordinarily earned at the factories by odd jobs. The total income would thus be Rs 11,800 yearly. This would leave a deficit annually of a little more than Rs 4,000. It would probably, however, not be safe to estimate at more than Rs 10,800 the receipts from all sources, and it would be prudent to anticipate only Rs. 9,000 from subscriptions and Rs, 1,800 from miscellaneous items. The deficit would then amount to Rs 5,000 per annum. This annual deficit, which would probably be at starting only about Rs. 5,000, and which in all likelihood would gradually decrease as the advantages to be derived from the use of efficient gins became more fully known and the number of subscribers consequently increased, could without any difficulty be made good for at least several years to come from the accumulated balance to the credit of the Factories, which on March 31st last was nearly Rs 31,000. No additional charge resulting from Mr. Walton's appointment would therefore devolve upon Provincial Revenues. Before the fund balance now in hand has been exhausted the necessity for maintaining the factories and employing Mr. Walton's services will, this Government trust, have ceased, and the private enterprise on which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce places so much reliance will have stepped in and rendered Government intervention superfluous

8. Under these circumstances and as the office to which Mr. Walton is to be appointed is new, I am directed to request the sanction of the Government of India to the appointment, and to state, for their information, that as it was necessary that Mr Walton should commence his work without delay, he has, in anticipation, been directed to proceed at once to Dhárwár in order to assume charge of his duties and has been informed that his services will be in any case retained for three months at his present salary to be met from the current and accrued receipts of the Gin Factories.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

for Acting Secretary to Government.

1126

INDIAN TELEGRAPH

Words | Day | Hour | Minute | Official Instructions

To (Person) | From (Office)

Form S.D.

Form S.T. Revised 6/77

1 Mail	2 wire	3 Orders
4 Bikaner	5 Saw	6 fix
7 factories -	8 time	9 Received -
10 Hurry	11 take	12 one -
13 Lines	14 from	15 Cotton
16 Department	17 Form	18 Bombay

SENT FROM | L. N.

Hrs. | Mts., By

SENT TO | L. N.

At | Hrs. | Mts., By

9-5-80

ABLESHWAR

Telegra

INDIAN TELEGRAPH

Words 24 Day 19 Hour 0700 Month Dec

From (Station) Fort Cobb

Official Instructions

To (Station) Fort Sill

From (Station) Fort S.D.

Adjutant General's Office

Washington D.C.

Send the following

Message to Captain

Pratt Fort Sill

Chiefs Jesse

Quanah Tabbyquah

Parker Asa

Buffalo Horse

Tonkawa Chief

Wolf Tobacco

Ahcahmoneah Dohsate

Comanche Chief

Kiowa

Send from L. N.

Hrs. Mts. By

Sent to L. N.

At Hrs. Mts. By

9-5-80

Telegra

ABLESHWAR

INDIAN TELEGRAPH

Paid
(Stamps)

Day. | Hour. | Minute. | Official Instructions.

Fee 10 (Person)

Paid (Person)

[illegible]

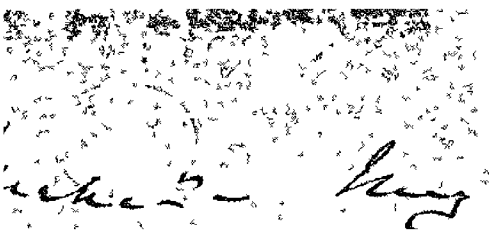
Recd. from L. N.

At Hrs. Mts., By

Sent to L. N.

At Hrs. Mts., By

[illegible]



Service Telegram

From,

Mahableshwar

From, Chief Secretary

To,

Kolhapur

To, A. T. Crawford Esqr.
Commissioner. S. D.

Your telegram to Honorable C. Ashburner, Lewis is to take charge of Walton's duties. Milne can only be employed so long as his engagements last employ him in distributing new cotton seed

19 May 1880 CG

Sent 19 May/80 RG

vidi for information till
Hon.-mu.-Navnisenn
lu
22-5-80 23.5.80.

2410

To J. Nugent Esquire
Secretary. to the Bombay Government
Poona

Poona. 7th August. 1880.

Sir

I have the honor to address you on the subject of your demi-official letter of the 5th instant, in which you have been so kind as to inform me that subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, the Government of Bombay have been pleased to nominate me to the appointment of taking charge of Cotton improvement &c, in Dharwar.

2. I fear it may be considered that an application for leave is, under these circumstances, ill timed, and out of place and I would not think of submitting one was it not that the necessity of my going to England is absolutely most pressing, and urgent both on account of my private affairs, and on account of my health.

3. I had the honor of first being employed by the Bombay Government early in the year 1858, and my employment has since then been continuous the only leave I have had, in all this long period, is sick furlough of (nearly) fifteen months that was granted to me in 1870; I returned to my employment in July 1871, and have had no leave, of any kind, since.

4. In the year 1876, I had an application made to send in for leave, but this had to be withheld on account of my being ordered on Famine Relief duty as soon as this was concluded I intended to apply for the postponed leave, and should have done so, but it was by the orders I received, in person, from His Excellency the late Governor of Bombay, at the time (1877); Sir R. Temple on his visit to the S. M. Country, ordered me to take over charge of all the Cotton gin factories of the Dharwar districts, and get them in working order, and efficiency; this duty, coming as it did immediately on my Famine work has been very onerous, and trying, and has kept me so closely employed, early and late, that I felt I ought not to ask for leave until the Department had been got into such order that I could safely leave the country for a short time; the extent of the duty can only be [illegible] and when it is remembered that if alone

properly it is an attempt to do in the S. Mr. Country Cotton trade, by the Agency of our Officers, what is done in many European, under infinitely more favourable circumstances, to accomplish in Gujerat; it was not until early in the present year that I felt I could safely solicit the respectfully postponed leave and I had my application all ready in April last to submit to the Commissioner S. D. when Mr. Crumpe visited Dharwar; unfortunately just at that time the orders of the Secretary of State were received for the abolition of the Cotton Department, and I was disappointed for the third time.

5. The Cotton inspection part of my appointment ceased at the end of May last but I was employed in the Dharwar District on Cotton gin Factories duty until about the middle of last month; I then came to Poona, in obedience to orders, as quickly as I could possibly travel by special Mail Tonga, and arrived here on the Evening of the 17th of July; on Monday the 19th idem I had the honor of interviews with H. E. The Governor and the Honorable L. R. Ashburner, on the subject of the Dharwar Cotton trade, and I was engaged on this duty on that, and the following, day.

6. I have also been engaged daily, since I came to Poona, in completing (and in revising proof Sheets &c) a History of Cotton in the Belgaum and Kaladgi &c &c districts; this is being compiled in obedience to the orders I received from Government, and is kindly being put through the Press, by Mr. D. M. Campbell C. S.; the work will be a fairly large illustrated Volume and when finished it will, with the "Short History" I compiled of Dharwar Cotton, complete the history of the S. Mr. Country Cotton trade, Government Experiments &c (both Exotic and indigenous) from the earliest known dates up to the present year; by my visiting Mr. Campbell, at Bombay, this will also be finished, I think, in a few more days.

7. Under the special, and very exceptional, circumstances of my case, as above explained, I would most respectfully and earnestly, solicit that Government may be pleased to appoint me to the charge of the Dharwar Cotton Gin Factories, and Cotton improvement, from the 1st of June last, and that they may further be pleased to sanction my having been in Poona, on special duty in connection with those matters, and that they will further kindly permit me to take (three months privilege leave without returning to Dharwar) from the date that Mr. Campbell may consider I have completed all he requires in accordance with the foregoing paragraph; my pay &c from the 1st of June to be provided for from the Cotton Gin Factories Fund, the condition of which is shown in [illegible] have sent Letter to the Collector of

Dharwar, No: 1150 dated 25th May 1881.

8. As regards my health I feel only too certain that if I at once resumed my duties at Dharwar, I should have to give up my work again, and at a time when the work for which Government more immediately appointed me, would be most important and pressing; for some time past I have constantly, and severely, suffered from insomnia; this has improved a little since I arrived in Poona but not much, and I am certain it would return in probably, an increased degree if I was to at once resume heavy work, whereas I feel sure that the sea voyage, Home and out again, would restore me so that I might take up the duties without fear of interruption.

9. The distribution of new American seed will now have been completed in Dharwar, and if the three months privilege leave are granted, I shall return in November, at the time that the work which Government desire me to specially attend to will commence; viz: plans &c. the careful picking of the crop, selection of improved seed, the proper repair of gins &c. &c.; in the meantime I respectfully trust Government may be pleased to allow the duties to remain in the charge of Rao. N. W. Limaye, who has total four the remainder of all the Talukas, and districts, with me, and is well conversant with all that is needful, during the next three months.

10. Please accept my apologies for the length of this application, but I have found I could not explain the peculiar, and pressing circumstances of my case, in a shorter letter; I also beg to respectfully enclose a printed Epitome of my services under Government, which I hope may be accepted as a satisfactory support to the favor I most earnestly solicit in this application.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
W. Wallace

P.S. Kindly permit me to submit that the appointment that Government are now pleased to nominate me to, is a new one in appearance only, as, in reality, it is a continuation of the duty which I was personally ordered to take up by His Ex the late Governor in 1877; the pay,

Read 10/8/80 1922/4

(Includes the 20 p.c. reduction induced last year being the same, but provided from another source.)

L.O.W.

Extracts, paras: 2 to 4, of letter of the Cotton Inspector S. Dn. Coimbatore to the Collector of Dharwar No: 1150 dated 25th May 1880, alluded to above, in paragraph 7.

"2. As you are aware I took charge over at the end of the year 1877, the whole of the Machinery were then in bits & heaped altogether, in the mill, in fact was at a work, was doing nothing whatever & Cotton gins.

"3. The Department was in debt; I have paid all debts off, have more than doubled the Stock, have rebuilt many of the buildings, and enlarged and added others; have entirely built a new Factory Head Quarters Store rooms, and Superintendent Quarters at Hubli, and there is now a balance at credit, in your Treasury of upwards of Rs 30,000 thirty thousand; the department owes nothing to anybody."

"4. The amount of work we have done is fully described in my last Annual Report, and little greater efforts have been made since; the Saw gins are now, I believe, in as good order as it is possible to get them under the pernicious system; I am perfectly safe in declaring they have never been in such repair, as they are now, in the last ten Years, or upwards."

B

Next Extract

L.O.Walton

A. the charge of the Dharwar Cotton Gin Factories.

B. the Condition of this Machinery is thus described by the leading Cotton Merchant (Mr. Robertson) of the Dharwar Country in his letter to the Collector of Dharwar, dated 24th May last. "the saw gins should be kept in repair, but in my opinion they are in a very poor state, at present." this Evidence of Mr Robertsons, is all the more valuable, as this Gentleman was the loudest in his complaints of the state of this Machinery, when I took charge at the End of 1877.

L.O.W.

AN EPITOME OF MR. W. WALTON'S SERVICES IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, WITH EXTRACTS FROM GOVERNMENT RECORDS REGARDING SUCH SERVICES.

Indian Navy—From January 1858 to March 1863.

Forest Department—From March 1863 to March 1865—received promotion twice in the Department.

Cotton Department—Assistant Superintendent in charge Dharwar Factory, and its branches from March 1865 to April 1870, and also extra Cotton Inspector from December 1869 to April 1870. Cotton Inspector S. M. C. from August 1871, to date.

Dharwar School of Industry—Superintendent from August to November 1878, in addition to other duties.

The following are some of the extra duties that Mr. Walton had been ordered by Government to perform, without remuneration.

Cotton Commissioner, Bombay Presidency—Acted in this capacity from July 1865 to March 1868.

Superintendent Dharwar Factory—Acted from July 1865 to March 1868.

Forest Department—Held charge of all the Dharwar Forests from January 1866, to May 1868; the result being that Government considered this Forest property had become so valuable as to justify the appointment of a separate Deputy Conservator.

Famine Relief—From December 1876, to February 1878.

Magistrate—Acted as a special Magistrate during Famine Relief from December 1876 to February 1878.

Dharwar Cotton Gin repairing Factories—Was directed by H. E. Sir Richard Temple to undertake the resuscitation of this Department, and has done the work since October 1877, to date; it was more than bankrupt and now the balance of funds without any aid whatever from Government, is upwards of Rs. 30,000, with fully as much more added in addition to stock, and buildings &c. The above is clear, all debts are paid off: the management extends to nine Factories, and their Head Quarters, and Itinerary Establishments.

COPIES OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, DOCUMENTS FROM PUBLIC OFFICERS REGARDING MR. WALTON'S SERVICES.

Memorandum—The undersigned has known Mr. W. Walton for many years, beginning with 1864 when he was Deputy Conservator of Forests for Ratnagiri and Colaba, and discharged his duties ably and energetically to the satisfaction of his immediate superiors; since 1871 the undersigned has known Mr. Walton as Cotton Inspector for the S. M. Country; his duties in connection with Kanara were not very heavy, but he discharged them with efficiency, and in accord with the undersigned. Mr. Walton also showed much zeal and energy during the Famine. The undersigned considers that Mr. Walton would render valuable service to Government *in any Department.*

(Signed) A. R. MACDONALD,

Goa 29th April 1880. Collector of Kanara.

From J. B. Richey Esquire, C. S. I. Collector of Poona.

Poona District, 25th April 1880.

My dear Walton,

I have much pleasure in complying with the request in your letter just received, and I sincerely hope that your endeavours to get other employment from Government may be successful. You ask for my testimony as to your services, from what I saw of your work in the Famine, and I saw a great deal of it, I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that Government will lose a very valuable Servant if they have to dispense with you. You have the capacity for getting *work done* in a remarkable degree; by means of personal example which Natives almost always respond to, and by a natural gift of *"method;"* I mention your particular aptitude in this way because I have already recorded my opinion of your services, but it was probably in general terms, and something more specific may perhaps be of service to you, should you make use of this letter. I do not think I need add anything to the above as I know I have recorded my appreciation of your work in the Famine, for which I shall always be under obligation to you.

Yours sincerely.

(Signed) J. B. RICHEY.

I have known Mr. Walton officially for some years, and have seen much of his work. I have pleasure in stating that I know him to be a conscientiously hard-working Officer; any work that he is entrusted with is sure to be done both rapidly and thoroughly.

(Signed) G. WADDINGTON,

23*rd April* 1880.

Acting Collector of Belgaum

Mr. Walton the Cotton Inspector S. M. C. has asked me for a testimonial—I am sorry he should require one, because from his long and zealous service, extending over many years, he should have such an assured position, as not to require one from me, at least; I knew him first in 1864-65 in the Colaba Collectorate as a very zealous able Forest Officer; he left that Department on high promotion, so far as pay was concerned, in the Cotton Department, and for a long time he acted as Cotton Commissioner. He has now been 15 years in this Zilla in the Cotton Frauds Department, and has besides done good service in both the Forests Department, and in relief of Famine distress; he is possessed of great endurance, and in the collection of Cotton Gins subscriptions, the building of Factories, and in working the Cotton Frauds act, he has always given Government the benefit of his activity.

(Signed) J. ELPHINSTON,

22*nd April* 1880.

Collector of Dharwar.

Extract from letter from the Collector of Dharwar No. 2661 dated 3rd July 1879.

"Mr. Walton was the only European Officer, not in the Civil Service "who was then (in the Famine) employed as a Magistrate, and this shows "Mr. Richey's high appriciation of his judgment".

Extract from the report of J. B Richey Esquire C. S. I. Collector of Dharwar regarding services rendered by different Officers in the Famine.

"Mr. Walter of the Cotton Department was placed on Famine duty "last year, and was first employed by me in examining and informing me "regarding the condition of the immigrants in the Western districts; he "has subsequently been employed in organizing and administering the "most important relief centres of the district, *viz:* those of Bunkapur and "Hubli. His services have been of conspicuous value; in personal labor he "has been indefatigable, and his humane exertions were directed by the "most judicious method, and economy; it is much to the credit of the town-"people of Bunkapur, who had watched his labors, that they showed their "appreciation of them by spontaneously endeavouring, to give him a public "farewell on his departure from their town; besides the above, and other "miscellaneous Famine work, Mr. Walton has lately been giving assistance "in Magisterial duty."

Extract from para: 95 of a minute by His Excellency Sir R. Temple on the Bombay Famine.

"The services rendered by Mr. Walton, Cotton Department (Dhar-"war) have been prominently noticed."

Extract from a demi-official note from J. B. Richey Esquire C. S. I. to Mr. Walton.

"If I go, and if I don't see you again let me tell you now that I feel "under *very* great obligations to you for your invaluable services in those "bad months of Famine; I need not say more as you know that this is not "a mere official compliment."

Resolution of Government No. 2387 dated 29th August 1871.

This conveys the thanks of the Government of India to Mr. Walton for the successful conveyance of valuable ipecachuana plants from England to Calcutta. *N B.* this was the first occasion on which plants of this species had been successfully got to India, and it was the result of a discussion at the India Office in London, in which Mr. Walton maintained, that plants were brought out at the wrong season, and Her Majesty's Secretary of State sanctioned the trial of Mr. Walton's views with the above result.

Extracts from Memorandum by the Sub-Collector of Colaba dated 18th February 1865.

"As the Deputy Conservator is now about to leave the Forest Depart-"ment, to the great regret of all who have been connected with him in its "management, and who have consequently witnessed his very great energy "and zeal, it would be a part worthy of his past fame." * * *

"The Deputy Conservator is better acquainted with the value and size "of these Forests * * * than any other European Officer, "and the Sub-Collector is sanguine enough to anticipate some good may be "done by such a report to the Forest Department, in which Mr. Walton "has labored so strenuously, and done such good service.

From N. A. Dalzell, Esquire, Conservator of Forests.

My dear Walton,

In reply to yours of the 2nd instant, I have much pleasure in testifying to the zeal and ability, with which you managed the Forests of the Colaba and Ratnagiri districts, during the time you were Deputy Conservator there; I consider your removal to a better paid appointment, a great loss to the Forest Department.

I remain

Yours very truly

(Signed) N. A. DALZELL,

5th April 1865. Conservator of Forests.

From H. B. Boswell Esquire, late Bombay Civil Service.

My dear Walton,

I do not understand whether it is a private or official testimonial which you would like, but should think the former enough, and that you will hardly ever require even the use of that.

* * * * * * * *

Believe me, Yours sincerely.

(Signed) H. B. BOSWELL,

Mr. W. Walton took charge of the Forest duties in the Ratnagiri Collectorate in May 1863 on the reorganization of the Forest Department. He very materially aided me in organizing the Department, and in introducing the new system, and was ever ready with sound good advice in all relating thereto. He is a most hardworking, energetic active Officer, and will I am sure ever prove himself to be an efficient Government Servant, discharging, as he does, his duties with ability, and carefully watching over he Government's interests.

(Signed) J. W. ROBERTSON,

Surat 15*th April* 1865. Collector.

Resolution of the Bombay Government No 4436 dated 9th November 1864.

Conveys the satisfaction of Government at Mr. Walton having established two teak &c. plantations of 530 acres. *N B*—these were the first arge plantations that were ever established by the Forest Department.

Resolution of the Bombay Government No 222 dated 23rd February 1860.

Conveys His Lordship the Governor's great satisfaction to Captain Daniel and Mr. Walton at the promptitude and energy with which they acted on the occasion of the foundering of the "Chenab."

Letter No. 1543 dated 9th May 1860 from Commodore Wellesley, R N.

This conveys a similar expression of satisfaction from the Commander n-Chief Indian Navy.

The foregoing was followed by similar expressions of approval from the Government of India, and Her Majesty's Secretary of State, London.

Certificate in Mr. Walton's favor from Captain W. Balfour I. N. which concludes as follows:—"I was requested by the late Commissioner in Sind 'to forward Mr. Walton's prospects if I had an opportunity, and I now 'give this with that object."

10*th May* 1862.

Resolution of Bombay Government No. 210 dated 24th January 1877.

Expresses the approval of Government at the prompt and satisfactory way in which Mr. Walton had produced "his lengthy and interesting arti-'cle on the Cotton cultivation and trade of Dharwar," and orders the same to be published in a separate volume.

I possess many other papers regarding my services both in the Navy, and in Civil employment, but I fear this paper is already too long.

W. WALTON,

Hubli 15*th May* 1880.

Cotton Inspector for the S. M. C.

The following has been received since this paper was printed.

Mr. Walton served under me from April 1868 to December 1876 as Cotton Inspector in the Dharwar District of the Southern Country; I formed a very high opinion of Mr. Walton's ability and capacity, as a Public Servant and always found him most zealous active and hardworking

Ramachandrapur. (signed)
15 May 1880. E. P. Robe
Commissioner C. D.

Printed at the Ravanna Shiwar Press Dharwar—1880.

From N. A. Dalzell, Esquire, Conservator of Forests.

My dear Walton,

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I remain

Yours very truly

(Signed) N. A. DALZELL,

6th April 1865. Conservator of Forests.

From H. B. Boswell Esquire, late Bombay Civil Service.

My dear Walton,

I do not understand whether it is a private or official testimonial which you would like, but should think the former enough, and that you will hardly ever require even the use of that.

* * * * * * * *

Believe me, Yours sincerely.

(Signed) H. B. BOSWELL,

Mr W. Walton took charge of the Forest duties in the Ratnagiri Collectorate in May 1863 on the reorganization of the Forest Department. He very materially aided me in organizing the Department, and in introducing the new system, and was ever ready with sound good advice in all relating thereto. He is a most hardworking, energetic active Officer, and will I am sure ever prove himself to be an efficient Government Servant, discharging, as he does, his duties with ability, and carefully watching over the Government's interests.

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This conveys a similar expression of satisfaction from the Commander-in-Chief Indian Navy.

The foregoing was followed by similar expressions of approval from the Government of India, and Her Majesty's Secretary of State, London.

Certificate in Mr. Walton's favor from Captain W. Balfour I. N. which concludes as follows:—"I was requested by the late Commissioner in Sind "to forward [illegible] Walton's prospects if I had an opportunity, and I now "give this with that object."

10*th May* 1862.

Resolution of Bombay Government No. 210 dated 24th January 1877.

Expresses the approval of Government at the prompt and satisfactory way in which Mr. Walton had produced "his lengthy and interesting arti- "cle on the Cotton cultivation and trade of Dharwar," and orders the same to be published in a separate volume.

I possess many other papers regarding my services both in the Navy, and in Civil employment, but I fear this paper is already too long.

W. WALTON,
Cotton Inspector for the S. M. C.

Hubli 15*th May* 1880.

The following has been remitted since this paper was printed.

Mr. Walton served under me from April 1868 to December 1876 as Cotton Inspector in the Dharwar District of the Southern County; I formed a very high opinion of Mr Walton's ability and capacity, as a Public Servant and always found him most zealous active and hardworking

Ramachandrapur.
15 May 1880

signed
E. P. Robertson
Commissioner C.

Printed at the Revenue Survey Press Dharwar—1880.

4 3706

1922 A

Cotton — Leave of absence

Letter from Mr. W. Walker, 7th August 1880 —
Requesting that he may be appointed to the charge of the Kharawar Cotton Gin Factories and Cotton Improvement from the 1st June last, that his employment on special duty in Berar in connection with those duties may be sanctioned, and that he may be granted three months' privilege leave of absence; and adding that he trusts Govt will be pleased to allow his duties to remain in charge of Mr. Lewis during the next three months.

No. 4235 of 1880
Revenue Deptt.
B. C. 13th August 1880

4 13 S

Forwarded to the
Accountant General for
the favour of his early
report

Acting Secretary
to Govt

No. L. J. / 8442 of 1880-81

Local Funds Department
Dated Bombay 14th August 1880

RECD
AUG 14
880

The undersigned has
the honor to state that on
the

the abolition of the Cotton Grand Department on the 31st May 1880, Mr. W. Walton was eligible for three months privilege leave, but as all leave lapses on termination of service or on the case of claims to privilege leave, on the occurrence of a break in service, Mr. Walton's Claim to 3 months Privilege leave, cannot now be recognized, unless Government are pleased to appoint him Superintendent of the Cotton Gin Factories and of the Cotton Improvements from 1st June 1880, so as

Rec 14/8/80 1958 A

to preserve the Continuity

of his service..

E. Jay

Accountant General

40/

1956 N

~~Mr~~ Docket with

Thence from
Report by the Accountant General.
No. L-J. 1442 & 1414
August 1880.

This is a Secretary's docket which would be proper, even if in accordance with rule, for a case to declare that Mr. Walton's new appointment is to date from June 1, seeing that he has been doing all the writing work for more than a month & up to Thursday the middle of July.

If Mr. Walton wants urgently to proceed to England for three months he might go either without leave or in other words we must take up his appointments until his return or he might go on leave without pay. By the time he returns the A of L will probably have decided whether the new appointment shall be

It is very inconvenient that no person shall an office be appointed to a

Richard Semper bittet
um Übersendung der Collection Z
Dasein erwähnt ein Buch
über Lesen Übung. Der
Lehrer von Wiederholt.
Er erlaubt sich auf diese Weise
einen Z. Lehrer zu werden
für entfernt sich Buch
Dies ist ein Beleg
Buch Kasper und der
Wilden Hunde die Grenze
Bindert
Einrichtung und
die Lehrer Appenzeller Hunde
Ende Juni 1/80

19/8,

17.8.80

1718

Res.

W. Walton's appoint
ment as Supt of the Cotton
Gin Factories & of the Cotton
Improvements shd have
effect from the 1st June 18
and he shd be allowed
the three months' privileg
leave applied for by him

Inspector

Walton Vth

To

The Lieut Gov
The Colonial Secretary
The Accountant Gen
W. Walton Esq
Protector of
Slaves

2846 493

No. 4325.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1880.

Letter from Mr. W. Walton, dated 7th August 1880—Requesting under circumstances explained that he may be appointed to the charge of the Dhárwár Cotton Gin Factories and Cotton Improvements, from the 1st June last, that his having been in Poona on special duty in connection with those duties may be sanctioned, and that he may be granted three months' privilege leave of absence; and adding that he trusts Government will be pleased to allow his duties to remain in charge of Mr. Lewis during the next three months.

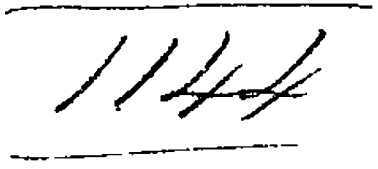
Memorandum from the Accountant General, No. L F.-8442, dated the 14th August 1880—Stating that on the abolition of the Cotton Frauds Department on the 31st May 1880, Mr. Walton was eligible for three months' privilege leave, but that as all leave lapses on termination of service or, in the case of claims to privilege leave, on the occurrence of a break in service, Mr. Walton's claim to three months' privilege leave cannot now be recognized, unless Government appoint him Superintendent of the Cotton Gin Factories and of the Cotton Improvements from 1st June 1880, so as to preserve the continuity of his service.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Walton's appointment as Superintendent of the Cotton Gin Factories and of the Cotton Improvements should have effect from the 1st June 1880 and he should be granted the three months' privilege leave applied for by him.

Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.
The Collector of Dhárwár
The Accountant General,
W. Walton, Esq.



No 646 of 1880

From Revenue Department

Arthur Crawford Esquire

Commissioner S.D.

To

The Secretary to Government

Bombay 31st March 1880

Sir

With reference to para 5 of Government Resolution No: 5322 of 4th October last, I have the honor to submit for the approval of Government a set of rules and forms for keeping the accounts of the Dharwar Cotton gin factories according to my proposals therein sanctioned.

2. The rules and forms

RECD APR: 2 1880

No 646 of 1880

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Revenue Department

Arthur Crawford Esquire

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To

The Secretary to Government

Bombay 31st March 1880

RECD APR. 2 1880

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With reference to para 5 of Government Resolution No: 5322 of 4th October last, I have the honor to submit for the approval of Government a set of rules and forms for keeping the accounts of the Dharwar Cotton gin factories according to my proposals therein sanctioned.

2. The rules and forms

originally drawn up by Mr. Charles in November last were incomplete & not being framed so as to carry out in their entirety the orders of Government, they were twice returned to be recast and the present set of revised rules and forms now sent were only received from the Collector on the 6th instant.

3. It is proposed to keep five forms at the Taluka Head Quarters and four at the Augur, Viz:-

Taluka Forms

1. General list of Gin owners
2. Receipts on account of Gin subscriptions
3. Day book of annual gin subscriptions

4. Day Book of Lagwad or chal
for repairs to saw-gins
5. ——— of Job. work money a
miscellaneous receipts.

Huzur Forms.

1 Talukwar ledger of Receipts and
Expenditure of the cotton gin
factory Department.
2. Daily abstract of Do
3 Monthly abstract of Do
4 Plus and minus memo of
the cotton gin factory Depar
ment monthly

4. With the exception
Taluka Form No: 1 these form
have been drawn up accord
-ing to my instructions. The
are simple and yet as I
believe, well calculated to gi
effect to the orders of Gover
-ment above referred to

As regards Form no: 1

It is absolutely necessary that the Manufacturer who is responsible for collecting the saw-gin subscriptions, should know how much he has to collect, what amount has been collected and what remains uncollected at the end of the year. I have therefore modified this form so that these particulars may appear in it.

6. To provide against bills for charges for repairs to saw-gins being mis-laid, it is advisable to keep a simple list of them in which they should be entered immediately

then

they are received from the Factory Department. A form of this list is appended to the numbered as Taluka Form No: 6.

7. The rules are sufficiently clear and seem to be unobjectionable except the latter part of rule 10 and the first sentence of rule 14 which are opposed to my instructions to the Collector on the subject quoted below, which have already met with the approval of Government.

"Expenditure on stores, or contingent expenses as has hitherto been made by Mr. Walton without reference

to the Collector and
decidedly objectionable items
have been brought to my
notice. This must cease
absolutely. The monthly amount
of contingent expenses must
be fixed and the expenditure
must be supported by Vouchers
just as is the case with
Assistant Collectors. x x x

Stores are not to be purchased
without previous sanction
on a sanctioned estimate.

I have therefore made
the necessary alterations in the
rates as shown in red ink.

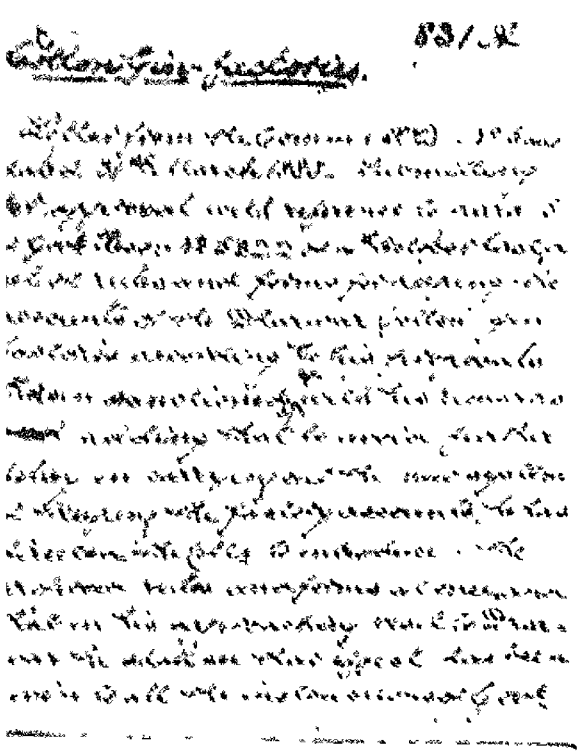
F. To avoid further
delay in carrying out the
new system of keeping the
factory accounts, I have directed
the Collector to introduce the

proposed

proposed rules and forms at once and in my approaching visit to Dharwar shall see that effect has been given to all the instructions of Government.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

Commissioner



The consideration of this letter
may be deferred pending
the decision of Court on the
question of the abolition or
continued maintenance of
the Moravian settlement

No. 453 of 1880

Revenue Department

Poona 6th August 1880

The undersigned presents compliments to the Under Secretary to Government and requests to be favoured with the early orders of Government on his office letter No. 646 dated 31st March last forwarding a set of rules and forms for keeping the accounts of the Dharwar Cotton Gin Factory

Cotton Gin-factories. 2.9.18

Letter from the Commr S.D. No. 646, dated 31st March 1880 - Submitting for approval with reference to para: 5 of Govt Reso: No 5322 of 4th October last a set of rules and forms for keeping the accounts of the Dharwar Cotton gin factories according to his proposals therein sanctioned, with his remarks, and adding that to avoid further delay in carrying out the new system of keeping the factory accounts, he has directed the Collr to introduce the proposed rules and forms at once, and that in his approaching visit to Dharwar he shall see that effect has been given to all the instructions of Govt.

The consideration of this letter may be deferred pending the decision of Govt on the question of the abolition or continued maintenance of the Dharwar cotton gin factory

M

8.4.80 L W R 9.4.80

No. 553 of 1880

Revenue Department

Poona 6th August 1880

The undersigned presents compliments to the Under Secretary to Government and requests to be favoured with the early orders of Government on this office letter No. 546 dated 31st March last forwarding a set of rules and forms for keeping the accounts of the Dharwar Cotton Gin Factories

The abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty and the orders contained in G.R. No. 4233 dated the 13th inst necessitate numerous verbal & certain alterations in the draft rules & forms submitted by the Commr. S.D. The Rules & forms forwarded by the Commr. with his letter No. 646 dated March 31 last shd therefore now be returned to Mr. Crawford for revision & the requisite modifications

Govt are inclined to doubt the expediency of the third rule which empowers the Supt of the Factories to increase without previous sanction the cost of a Factory. It does not seem desirable that such power shd be entrusted to the Supt

With reference to rules 18 & 19 the Commr shd be informed that Govt cannot sanction the employment of any establishment in excess of that sanctioned in para 10 of G.R. No. 423 of the 13th inst. Under no circumstances can the total work of the

THE REMAINING PAGES

OF THIS

VOLUME NO. YEAR

FROM

PAGE NO. UPTO **END**

ARE EXPOSED IN

THE NEXT ROLL OR CUT

The addition after item 8 made by and the order contained in G.R. No. 4233 dated the 13th inst. mean maximum period of three extensions in the draft rules of powers entrusted by the Comm: S.O. The Rules of powers forwarded by the Comm: vide his letter No. 646 dated March 31 last shall therefore now be returned to Mr. Crawford for revision of the requisite modifications

Govt are inclined to admit the explanation after third rule which empowers the Supt after Factories to increase without previous sanction the rate at a Factory. It does not seem desirable that such powers shall be entrusted to the Supt

With reference to rules 18 & 19 the Comm: shall be informed that Govt cannot sanction the employment of any establishments in excess of those sanctioned in para 10 of G.R. No. 423 after 13th inst. Unless we receive proposals from the Local [illegible]

"...ernment including the pay
allowances of the Corps to permit
... exceed Rs. 1320 per mensem or
Rs. 15840 per annum. These rules
... appointments and ...

23/8

24/8

...

Cotton Gin Factories

No 4466

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle 26th August 1880

Letter from the Commissioner S D, No 646 dated 31st March 1880—Submitting, with his remarks and for approval, with reference to paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No 5322 of 4th October last a set of rules and forms for keeping the accounts of the Dhárwár cotton gin factories according to his proposals therein sanctioned, and adding that to avoid further delay in carrying out the new system of keeping the factory accounts he has directed the Collector to introduce the proposed rules and forms at once and that in his approaching visit to Dhárwár he will see that effect has been given to all the instructions of Government

Memorandum from the Commissioner S D No 1883 dated the 16th August 1880

RESOLUTION —The abolition of the Cotton Frauds Department and the orders contained in Government Resolution No 4233, dated the 13th instant, necessitate numerous verbal and other alterations in the draft rules and forms submitted by the Commissioner, S D The rules and forms forwarded by the Commissioner with his letter No 646, dated March 31st last, should therefore now be returned to Mr Crawford for revision and the requisite modifications.

2 Government are inclined to doubt the expediency of the third rule which empowers the Superintendent of the Factories to increase without previous sanction the establishment at a Factory. It does not seem desirable that such power should be entrusted to the Superintendent.

3 With reference to rules 18 and 19 the Commissioner should be informed that Government cannot sanction the employment of any establishment in excess of that sanctioned in paragraph 10 of Government Resolution No 4233 of the 13th instant Under no circumstances can the total cost of the Factory establishment including the pay and allowances of the Superintendent be permitted to exceed Rs 1,320 per mensem or Rs 15,840 per annum These rules would therefore apparently need revision

Acting Secretary to Government.

The Commissioner S D (with the rules and forms received with his letter),
The Collector of Dharwar,
The Accountant General,
The Commissioner of Customs Opium and Abkári (with a copy of Government Resolution No 4233 of 1880)

establishment including the pay & allowances of the Supt be permitted to exceed Rs. 1320 per mensem or Rs. 15840 per annum. Three rates of subsistence allowance need not.

23/8

24/8

Cotton Gin Factories

No. 4466.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1880.

Letter from the Commissioner, S D, No. 646, dated 31st March 1880—Submitting, wi his remarks and for approval, with reference to paragraph 5 of Government Resoluti No. 5322 of 4th October last, a set of rules and forms for keeping the accounts of t Dhárwár cotton gin factories according to his proposals thereon sanctioned; and addi that, to avoid further delay in carrying out the new system of keeping the facto accounts, he has directed the Collector to introduce the proposed rules and forms once, and that in his approaching visit to Dhárwár he will see that effect has be given to all the instructions of Government.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1883, dated the 16th August 1880.

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Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D. (with the rules and forms received with h letter),

The Collector of Dhárwár,

The Accountant General,

The Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkári (with a copy of Gover ment Resolution No. 4233 of 1880).

1176

No. 241

From,

The Hon'ble C. Grant
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

To,

The Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay
Revenue Department.

Home, Revenue & Agril. Deptt.
Agri. & Hort.

Simla, the 13th September 1880.

Sir,

Referring to your letter No. 4234, dated the 13th ultimo, recommending the reelection of Cotton Gin Factories in the Dharwar District and the appointment of Lt. H. Walton to supervise them, I am directed to request that with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, you will be good enough to furnish the Government of India with a copy of the report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject mentioned in para. 5 of your letter.

2. I am to add that the Government of India would be glad to receive some further statement of the reasons for which Government sanction is considered necessary in the

No. 411

From,

The Hon'ble D. Grant
Offg. Secy to the Govt. of India

To,

The Actg. Secretary to the Government of Bombay
Revenue Department.

Home, Rev. & Agrl. Dept.
Pari Short

Simla, the 13th September 1880.

Sir,

Referring to your letter No. 4234, dated the 13th ultimo, recommending the retention of Cotton Gin Factories in the Dhárwár District and the establishment of Mr. M. Malton to supervise them, I am directed to request that with permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, you will be good enough to furnish the Government of India with a copy of the report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject, mentioned in para. 5 of your letter.

2 I am to add that the Government of India would be glad to receive some further statement of the reasons for which Government interference is considered necessary in order

to keep in efficient working condition gins belonging to private manufacturers. No information on the subject beyond what is contained in your letter under reply is at present before the Governor General in Council. It would therefore be convenient if the origin of the existing arrangements were explained; and it would also be material to know whether the gins ordinarily belong to natives or to Europeans, and, if to the former, what are the general circumstances and means of the gin-owners. It is obviously requisite to understand clearly to what class of private enterprise it is proposed to continue the aid of official supervision.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
C. Grant
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

[illegible] Officers [illegible] Coolies [illegible]
belonging to Private manufacturers. No informa-
tion on the subject beyond what is contained in
this letter under reply is at present before the
Governor General in Council. It would therefore
be convenient if the origin of the existing arrange-
ments were explained; and it would also be mate-
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to natives or to Europeans, and, if to the former,
what are the general circumstances and means of
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understand clearly to what class of private
enterprise it is proposed to continue the aid of
Official supervision.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
C. Grant

Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

[illegible]

BADHAM,
TIMES OF INDIA

2280 A
62699
Saw Guns

Letter from the Govt of India, Home, Revenue & Agric: Dept, No 411, dy 13th Feb 1860 — Requesting with reference to G. this Govt letter No 423 dy 13th August 1860 recommending the retention of the Cotton Gin Factories in the Dharwar District & the appointment of Mr Wallin to superverse them, that they may be furnished with a copy of the report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject, mentioned in para 5 thereof; stating that they would be glad to receive some further statement of the reasons for which Govt intervention is considered necessary in order to repair and keep in efficient working condition guns belonging to private manufacturers, & adding that it would be convenient if the origin of the existing arrangements were explained & it would also be material to know whether the guns ordinarily belong to natives or to Europeans and if to the former what are the general circumstances and means of the gun-owners.

The A.C. Sec.y begs to submit for approval a draft reply to the letter of the A.C. of I

—

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 611 dated the 13th ult. asking for certain additional information in connection with your letter No. 2[illegible] dated the 13th ult. on the subject of the "remittance of the cotton cess fund" in the Bombay Presidency and the proposed appointment of Inspectors, and to forward herewith, duplicate of your letter with addendum to that sent by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce regarding the continued existence of these Factories.

It will be observed from the letter of the Chamber that the opinion of the Bombay mercantile community is unanimous that [illegible]

22297
Saw Gins

Letter from the Govt of India Jr Dept, No 411, of 13th Feb 1880 forwarding with reference to Govt Res of 23 August 1880 recommending the Cotton Gin Factories in the Dharwar District & the appointment of a Committee to supervise them, that they be furnished with a copy of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject, mentioned in para 3 stating that they would be glad to receive some further statement of the views of Govt intervention as to the best means in order to repair and keep in working condition gins belonging to private manufacturers, & adding that the Government of the origin of the improvements were explained & it was desirable to know whether the gins are to natives or to Europeans and what are the general circumstances of the gin-owners.

DAY, MAY 29,

THE CULTIVATION OF AMERICAN COTTON.

The following has been sent to us for publication —

No 1004 of 1880.

Revenue Department, Bombay Castle 14th April, 1880

To the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce Bombay

Sir,—This Government have recently received from England a supply of about ¼ of a ton of American cottonseed marked "Peeler and Bender Cotton of this description, it is believed, can only be cleaned by the saw gin and so far as Government are aware Dharwar is the only district where there are saw gins In the Dharwar district there are two or three steam saw gin factories and a large number of hand saw gins probably about 1 500 Owing to the competition of the hand saw gins the steam saw gin factories have Government believe been worked at a loss The bulk of the cotton crop is now cleaned in the S M Country by the hand gins, but these gins are in such a state of disrepair that the value of the cotton cleaned by them is greatly injured

2 Government have now to decide how the American seed lately received should be utilised, and whether in view of the contemplated abolition at an early date of the Cotton Frauds Department the gin factories in the Dharwar Collectorate now kept and worked by that Department should continue to be maintained by Government

3 I am directed therefore to request that the Chamber of Commerce will be good enough to favour Government at their earliest convenience with their opinion on the following points —

1st Whether having regard to the present condition of the Dharwar cotton hand gins and the intended abolition of the Cotton Frauds Department it is desirable to encourage the cultivation of American cotton in the S M Country by the distribution of new seed

2nd Whether if the cultivation of American cotton is to be continued in the S M Country the repairing of the gins should continue to be effected at Government factories or should be left to private enterprise

3rd Whether if Government withdraw from all interference in support of the cotton trade private enterprise will provide the necessary machinery for ginning the American crop or whether American cotton will cease to be cultivated in this Presidency

4th If it would be decided to abandon the cultivation of American cotton in Dharwar in what districts should the supply of seed be distributed?—I have &c

J NUGENT

Acting Secretary to Government

P S —Besides the quantity of Peeler and Bender seed already received as above stated a supply of ten mds of Texas seed has been ordered and will shortly arrive.

J N

No 133 of 1880

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 22nd May 1880

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department

Sir —With reference to your letter N 1884 of the 3d ultimo regarding the encouragement of the cultivation of American cotton in the S M Country and the repairing of the saw gins I have now the honour to submit the opinion of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the points raised by Government

1 The Committee do not think that because the Cotton Frauds Act may be abolished the cultivation of American cotton in the S M Country should be discouraged The two have little in common with each other and it is well known that before the existence of the Act the cotton grown from American seed was immensely superior in quality to what it has been for the last twelve or thirteen years The Committee on the contrary consider that it would be wise and desirable for Government to encourage the cultivation of American cotton by the distribution of new seed

Nothing the Committee believe could conduce more to encourage the production of an improved quality of cotton in that country than the opening up of it western districts by railways which would enable the European merchant to establish direct business relations with the native producer in the interior of the country When railway communication was introduced into Berar and Guzerat European buying agencies and machinery were immediately spread over those provinces and it was to the establishment of such agencies and machinery that the great and permanent improvement in the quality of the cotton grown in Berar and Guzerat is chiefly due Similar results would be certain to follow the introduction of railways into the S M Country and the Committee desire most respectfully to express their hope that, as cotton cultivated there from unmixed new seed would become a most valuable article of export His Excellency the Governor in Council will kindly use his influence on every opportunity to promote the construction of railways in those districts

In former years the cotton grown in the S M Country from American seed was the best cotton produced in India It brought a high price and the demand for it was always active Of late years however saw ginned Dharwar cotton has fallen in value and it is generally believed by the trade that the fall has resulted from the deterioration of the old exotic seed from the promiscuous cultivation of exotic and indigenous seed together and to a large extent also from bad ginning If railway communication had been established in the Dharwar district the deterioration would probably never have occurred but until railways are made the Committee are of opinion that [illegible] cultivation and distribution by

The Collector begs to submit for approval a draft reply to the letter of the C. of C.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 441 dated the 13th inst. asking for certain additional information in connection with your letter No. 42 dated the 13th inst. on the subject of the maintenance of the Fortifications in the Bombay Island and the Harbour and to forward herewith a copy of the letter addressed to the Govt. by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce regarding the continued Existence of these Fortifications.

It will be observed from the letter of the C. of Commerce that the opinion of the Bombay mercantile community as to whether it was desirable that the Fortifications such as exist at

OUR NEW SEASON'S
for inspection

2288 P
52857
Saw Gins

Letter from the Govt of India Revenue & Agriculture Dept, No 411, of 13th Feb 1880 in Reply to No 423 of 13 August 1880 recommending the retention of the Cotton Gin Factories in the Dharwar District & the appointment of Mr Walton to supervise them, that they may be furnished with a copy of the report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject, mentioned in para 5 thereof, stating that they would be glad to receive some further statement of the reasons for such Govt intervention is considered necessary in order to repair and keep in efficient working condition gins belonging to private manufacturers & adding that it would be convenient if the origin of the existing arrangements were explained & it would also be material to know whether the gins ordinarily belong to natives or to Europeans and of to the former what are the general circumstances and means of the gin-owners.

won had been ... Deterioration would probably, never have ... but, until railways are made, the Committee are of opinion that the importation and distribution by Government of new seed is the next best means of restoring and improving the quality of the cotton Owing to the serious mixture of kuppas which took place during the years 1877-78 it has lately been almost an impossibility for ryots, however willing they might be to sow it to obtain unmixed seed of American grow h seed is wanted, therefore, be introduced to the districts where pure seed again The ryots have no organization to get the seed out and the Committee recommend that Government yearly import and distribute a large quantity of American seed which they think the ryots would gladly and thankfully receive and use The Committee observe, from the Report on the Administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1878 79 that the extent of land under exotic cotton cultivation in Dharwar is 151 140 acres yielding 73 144 cwts and they are of opinion that Government should make immediate provision for the supply of a quantity of new American seed sufficient for at least one third of the whole of this area

The Committee as has already been observed believe that the cultivators will gladly receive and use the new seed, but should it appear necessary to resort to any expedients with the object of destroying the indigenous seed and of making the use of unmixed American seed popular, the Committee would suggest that Government give to the ryots a certain quantity of American seed in exchange for indigenous seed care being taken that the latter is at once crushed or brought in crushed by the ryots

2 With regard to the saw gins and whether they should be repaired by Government or left to private enterprize there is some difference of opinion in the trade but the Committee think that if the cotton were improved private enterprise would provide the gins The Chamber is making inquiries at home and in America about the latest improvements in gins. Were the Government factories closed and the existing system of Government interference abolished we should certainly see no worse and would probably see a better quality of cotton turned out of the gins The men hitherto employed in the factories would be on the spot and would be able to make a living by repairing the gins while gin owners could make their own terms for the repairs and would take care not to pay till the work was fairly done In the factories are subject to be careless as to the state in which the gins leave their hands The Committee are therefore inclined to recommend that the Government factories should be abolished and that the repairing of the gins should be left to private enterprize As a further reason for this recommendation the Committee desire to say that it has been represented to them that great hardship is caused to gin owners at being compelled to pay an annual subscription of Rs 12 or Rs 15 whether they use the gins or not or whether they wish them repaired or no and it is said that to this dissatisfaction and to a general feeling of disgust at the tax is in a great measure to be attributed the indifference with which the cultivation of American seed cotton is now regarded by the ryots

3 The reply to this inquiry is embodied in the preceding remarks The Committee need only add that they apprehend that if new seed is not imported and distributed the American seed variety in the B M Country will rapidly die out

4 From what the Committee have seen of the results of cultivating cotton from American seed in India they are inclined to think the the B M Country is the district in which that cotton can be cultivated with most advantage American seed has been planted largely in Khandesh but the cotton grown from it is not by any means equal to the cotton formerly grown in that district from Hingun ghat seed —I have &c

J GORDON
Secretary

DIVINE SERVICE

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Service will be held to-morrow Sunday morning at 11 a m on board the ship Galatea The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the morning Captains officers and seamen are earnestly invited to attend A large launch for any friends wishing to go from shore will leave Harbour Bunder at 10 30 a m and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a.m

HARBOUR

DIVINE SERVICE will be held on board the I G Hulk Semiramis to-morrow Sunday the 30th May 1880 at 11 a m Captains officers and men are cordially invited to attend

R F WINTER
Harbour Chaplain

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH GRANT ROAD

Public Services on Sunday at 8½ a m and 6 p m also at Dean Hall (back of the old Secretariat Fort, and Nabob Tank Road Mazagon at 11 a m and 6 p m and at each of the three places on Mondays and Thursdays at 7½ p m English speaking natives are cordially invited

FEVERS AND ALL THEIR INFECTIOUS DISEASES PREVENTED by the use of Wright's Liquid Carbonic Disinfecting Alcohol Combination of Coal Tar It is used largely in the principal Hospitals in England and Abroad In household about 7 lbs will suffice It is a safe utility in the Sick Chamber for purifying the Atmosphere Plain cooling Bed Clothes &c is unequalled The Best & Purest Coal Tar says We have used Wright's Liquid or Carbonic Disinfecting Acid gums on a large scale in hospital practice and can recommend it as an efficient preparation In Bottles 1st 2d 4s 6d and 8s each Of all Chemists

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL In Skin Bone Nerve and Muscle Disease of Throat Bloomsbury Scrofulous Affection and in the various Diseases of the Skin also Rickets Infantile Debility Paralysis Rheumatism and Consumption Dr de Jongh's Oil is the Standard Remedy of the Medical Profession and is prescribed by the Faculty throughout the World as the only one restoring pure to the Purity Taste and Smell a Light colour and Medicine of very rapid Digestion Dr de Jongh's Light brown Cod Liver Oil is guaranteed to be free from the nauseous and nauseating Flavour which characterizes the Pale and Dark Oils and is therefore the only one that can be taken by Children and Invalids with Delicate Stomachs Imperial Half Pints Pints and Quarts only in Capsuled Bottles by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World

The A.C. Sec.y begs to enclose for approval a draft reply to the letter

Sir,

I am directed

to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 411 dated the 13th inst. asking for certain additional information in connection with my letter No. 6 dated the 13th inst. on the subject of the maintenance of the Bombay Port Trust and to forward herewith a copy of the letter addressed to this Govt. by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce regarding the continued working of cotton Factories.

It will be observed from the letter of the Chamber of Commerce that the opinion amongst the Bombay mercantile community as to whether it was desirable that the Port should remain open or be kept

merchants deemed Govt intervention unnecessary, others were in favour of the maintenance of the Factories. The result of the varying views seems to have been that in lieu of expressing any decided opinion the Chamber contented itself with stating that it was inclined to recommend the abolition of the Govt Factories.

With reference to the remarks in para 2 of yr letter that no information on the subject of the reasons which had led Govt to consider Govt intervention in the matter of the cotton manufacture necessary, beyond what was contained in my letter of the 13th inst is at present before the C of D. I am directed to invite the attention of the C. of D to the Govt's No. Nos 2598/129 R dated May 7 1813 and 4070 dated July 19. 1815 & the accompanying which contain a very considerable amount of information on the

In replying to yr request for expressed

I am desired to observe that some 120 years
ago the Hon. the Directors envinced
a strong wish to improve the quality
of the cotton grown in India, and to effect
this object urged the introduction of new
Orleans cotton into the Dharwar District.
Large sums were expended by Govt. in
in experiments & the american cotton
soon became acclimatized in the district.
The cultivators speedily became fully alive
to the great superiority in staple & value
of the american as compared with the
indigenous cotton, to the much larger
out-turn of cotton per acre of the former
variety, and to the profit to be gained by
the cultivation of new Orleans cotton.
Large area was sown with american
cotton seed but a difficulty arose with
reference to the cleaning of the cotton. The
cotton of the american variety adhered
to the seed & it was found laborious &
expensive to separate it from the seed
by means of the processes ordinarily
in the case of indigenous cotton. In
America a saw gin is employed. Gins
of this class were tried in Dharwar & only

The health and prosperity of the South Mahratta Country and the self dependence of the * population will be advanced among the Farmers i.e. in a great measure due to the Cotton trade from these cotton cultivators found an important consideration in fixing the assessment on their land and if they be duly encouraged to cultivate the best description of cotton

* Agriculturists

urgen decided that the gin now known as the "Dharwar Factory Pattern" was the best & most economical for the purpose. Great difficulty was however experienced by the cultivators in procuring for themselves the requisite saw. gins & in 1844 Govt determined to aid them in obtaining the gins needed At first gins were made at the Dharwar Factory & sold to the public. It was afterwards found cheaper & better to import the iron frames from England. This was done & yearly large numbers of gins were sold to the cultivators. Another difficulty then arose. No facilities existed for keeping the gins in repair: they often needed [illegible] new brushes & new saws & old saws frequently required re-filing. The Dharwar village artisan was incapable of repairing the gins & a saw wrongly set or improperly filed c c & destroyed the staple. Govt were then compelled not only to supply the gins but also to provide the necessary means for keeping them in good

were appointed, and saw gin factories were established. The cost of this agency was mainly defrayed from subscriptions ranging from Rs. 10 to 15 per annum paid by the [illegible] of gins. This agency has remained in force up to the present day. Of late years however owing the fall in the price of cotton, the recent famine, the deterioration in the seed and [illegible] to the cotton gins found it necessary to send their gins for repairs to the Factory the cotton industry in Dharwar being languished, the market value of the cotton grown in that district has diminished as the staple has deteriorated the majority of the gins have fallen into disrepair.

To remedy this state of things two measures are necessary. New & good American seed must be supplied and the gins must be brought into good working order. The first step has been taken by this Court. A consignment of the best New Orleans cotton seed has been obtained from [illegible] Texas to Dharwar

The Factories formerly belonging to Messrs Gibbs Bomas & Co. at Dharwar. Cotton & adulterated Kinds of Cotton and the consequent discredit of the Egyptian Cotton in Europe.

Which were formerly the largest in the market

owned Dharwar cotton is now worth less than Broach Cotton in the market

during the last two years

Best unless the saw gins are in good order this alone will produce no beneficial result. It is of no avail to produce an excellent staple if that staple is to be cut up & irretrievably injured by bad & worn out gins used to separate the seed from the fibre. It is requisite therefore at the same time to take measures to ensure the saw gins being kept in efficient repair. And this under existing circumstances can in the opinion of Mr. Mc. only be effected by providing a Govt. agency for the repair & supervision of the saw gins. It is to furnish an efficient gin — and as this Govt. begins the only possible efficient agency for the purpose it is proposed now to maintain for some time to come the Govt. saw gin factories & to [illegible] to superintend them & the operations for the improvement of cotton.

The Chamber of Commerce desire that if the cotton were improved private enterprise wd provide the gins. But one of the first & most essential steps

Now it must be noted that the best Broach Sind. Staple is not so good at its post towny as the seed derived from it if produced from pure seed and with due care and that under the direction of their officers a considerable supply of such acclimatized seed is already on hand and can very soon

cotton & its market value is to improve
the gins. Until the gins can clean the
cotton without injuring it the cotton
cannot improve. There appears at
present no prospect of early measures
being taken by private enterprise to improve
the gins & keep them in efficient working
order, & therefore apart from its desirability
I see no other course than for the present what
many possibly hereafter when the country
is opened up be effected by private
enterprise. The opening up of the
country is a question of time: there is a
projected railway with dâk, but a railway
way is not constructed in a day. It will be
or four years with probably elapse
before the line of rail is completed, &
in the meantime something must be
done for the gins, and as before mentioned
W.E. in C. considers that unless this
is done by Govt it will not be done
at all, and the Shanwar cotton industry
will steadily go from bad to worse.
This Govt do not, as the A.G.G. will
observe from my letter no. 1234 dated
May 13 last, contemplate the re-

permanent maintenance after Saw Gin Factories are in employment for an indefinite period of Mr. Walton. All that the proposal is to retain the factories as public institutions until such time as the construction of the railway & the [illegible] development of public enterprise may render them efficient and to engage Mr. Walton's services until [illegible] intervention becomes superfluous.

With reference to the remaining queries [illegible] I am desired to state that the gins ordinarily belong to natives and that their owners are for the most part [illegible] cultivators.

I have &c

Mr.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

See separate minute – I am informed that Mr Walton has been granted 3 months privilege leave, and is back [illegible] proceeding "at once to Stanmore in order to explain [illegible] duties" to England – full [illegible] – With reference to [illegible] of this first letter [illegible] dated 13th August 1880 to the first [illegible] I do not think we are bound to inform the Govt of India [illegible] fact – J.K. 1/10/80

I do not know that Mr. Lawrence be accorded [illegible] Govt Pass? I am [illegible] 1/10/80

Leave became Mr Walton's [illegible] and expiring [illegible] change [illegible] employment [illegible] and [illegible] expenses. [illegible]

Section A

"too adequate supply of
fruit bearing cultivars are
procurable and that the
work could be done in a spec-
tacular manner even if the
cultivation did not entail
himself quite a damaged
article and inferior results.
The [illegible] and its adjuncts
are alike exotic, but for
have reason to believe that this
is especially true of Richard
Semple after his visit to the
district put around to certain
abodes and arbitary fractions
check had crept in, expressing
satisfaction among the more
intelligent by ots were the
arrangements made for the
support of their industry.

J.J. 2-10-82.

My honorable colleagues are
aware from my minute
of the 21st July 1880, that
I did not concur in the
first letter No 4234 dated
the
13 August 1880 to the
Foreign Office - As however
I did not wish to oppose
their views, and thought
it probable that their
opinions were more valuable
than mine, I did not
direct a copy of my minute
to accompany the above
quoted letter - Now that
after reading letter No 411
dated 13th September 1880
from the Foreign Office, I
do not think I am justified

recorded
in withholding my views from
His Excellency the Governor
General in Council -

I beg therefore that copies
of my minute dated 21st
Sept 1880 and of this minute
may be forwarded to the
Govt of Victoria, and that
a paragraph may be added
to our letter answering that
of the 13th ~~instant~~ ultimo to the
effect that I do not
concur in the views set
forth by this Government

E. Ravenscroft

1st October 1880

From,

J. Angus Esqre,

Acting Secretary to the Govt.

Bombay

To,

The Honble C. Grant,

Offg Secy to the Govt. of Bo

Home Revenue & Agl. Dep

Sir,

I am directed to acknow-
-ledge the receipt of your letter
No. 411 dated the 13th. inst. and
for certain additional inform-
-tion in connection with my
letter No. 4234 dated the 23d.
instant August last on the subject
of the maintenance of the
Cotton Gin Factories in the
Dharwar District and the
proposed appointment of
Mr. Wallon, and to forward
herewith, as desired, a copy
of the letter addressed to this
Govt. by the Bombay Chamber

information respecting the
intended reduction of three
Factories.

It will be observed from
the letter of the Chamber of Comm
that there was some difference
of opinion amongst the Bombay
Mercantile Community as to whether
it was desirable that the
three Gov[t] Factories should be
kept up by Govt and that whilst
apparently some merchants
deemed Govt interference
unnecessary, others were in favor
of the maintenance of the Factories
the results of these varying
opinions seems to have been that,
in lieu of expressing any
decided opinion, the Chamber
considered it hardly worth stating
that it was inclined to recommend
the abolition of the Govt Factories
if Govt are convinced that
compliance with their wishes
the effect of this would
be the immediate extinction
of the trade in raw Cotton

in the Northern Manufacturing
It will be argued from hand
of their letter that the Chamber
of Commerce considers that the
new seed is not marketable
and distributed, the American
variety will rapidly die out
but it is obvious that no objection
could be raised to producing a
cotton which cannot be grown
by the native foot rotter. Unless
Cost provide a means of ginning
the American cotton, it will
not be marketable, and for this
purpose it is absolutely necessary
to keep up the Indian ~~factory~~ for the
saw gin is a delicate machine
and requires constant supervision by specially skilled
workmen to keep it in an
efficient state. Nor is there
any hope that the trained
workmen of the factory will
find employment in obtaining
the fibre from the factories.

until European Agency
has penetrated into the Country,
Cotton is purchased by weight
not by quality; it is therefore
not the interest of the Ryot
to keep his gins in good order -
to have out of repair, they pass
through more seed, which
adds to the weight and makes
it more profitable to use a
gin that is out of repair than a
The greatest negligence is required
to prevent the Ryots from delib-
berately putting the gins out
of order in a short-sighted
desire to increase the weight
of the article by allowing the
admixture of the seed which
is fatal to its market-value
4. With reference to the
statement in para 20 of the
report of the Chamber of Comm.
I am to observe that the very
careful enquiries which
this Govt have lately made
have convinced them that no
adequate supply of trustworthy
artisans are procurable

wd. that we could [illegible] word 337
say many cases be done in a
satisfactory manner even if the
cultivator did not content him-
self with a damaged article
and inferior results. The industry
and its agents are alike
exotic, but Govt have reason
to believe that there is, already
ample
even in Richard after his
visit to the District fruitful
and to certain abuses and
arbitrary practices which
had crept in, a growing
satisfaction among the more
intelligent ryots with the
arrangements made for the
support of their industry.
5. With reference to para
trademark in
of your letter that no infor-
on the subject of the reasons
which lead this Govt to
consider Govt interference
in the matter of the Cotton
Gins necessary, beyond what
was contained in my letter of
the 13th August last, is at present

Hon'ble the Court of Directors, I am
directed to invite the attention
of the G. of I. to their Court's letter
No. 25 dated 7th May 1873 &
29 R
970 dated 19th July 1873 &
their accompaniments, which
contain a very considerable
amount of info. on the subject.
In reply to your request
for explanation of the origin
of the existing arrangements,
I am directed to observe that
some 40 years ago the Hon'ble
Court of Directors evinced
a strong wish to improve the
quality of the Cotton grown
in India and to effect this
object urged the introduction
of new Orleans Cotton into
the Dharwar District. Large
sums were expended by Govt
in experiments and the
American Cotton soon became
acclimatised in the District.
The cultivators speedily became
fully alive to the great superiority

introduction and the spread of the Dharwar cotton so far as concerns the indigenous cotton to the much larger cultivation of cotton per acre of the American variety and to the profit to be gained from the cultivation of new orleans cotton. A large area was soon under American cotton and soon after the introduction of the American variety, a difficulty arose with regard to the cleaning of the cotton. The cotton of the American variety adheres to the seed and it was found laborious and expensive to separate it from the seed by any of the processes ordinarily used in the case of indigenous cotton. In America a saw gin is employed. Gins of this class were tried in Dharwar and after many and careful experiments it was at length decided that the gin now known as the "Dharwar Factory Pattern"

The wealth and prosperity of the Southern Maratha Country and the self dependance of well to do population showed during the famine is in a great measure due to the cotton trade. The profits derived from cotton cultivation formed an important consideration in fixing the assessment on the land and if this country is allowed to decline, it will probably be necessary to revise the settlements.

Gins, both cast and wrought iron, suitable for the purpose. Great difficulty was however experienced by the cultivators in procuring for themselves the requisite saw Gins and in 1864 Govt determined to assist them in obtaining the Gins needed. At first Gins were made at the Dharwar Factory and sold to the public. It was afterwards found cheaper and better to import the iron frames from England. This was done and yearly large numbers of Gins were sold to the cultivators. Another difficulty then arose. No facilities existed for keeping the Gins in repair: they often needed new bearings, new handles & new saws, and old saws frequently required refiling. The ordinary village carpenter was incapable of repairing the Gins and a saw wrongly set or improperly

fields cut and leave ruinous
roads were then considered not
duly to maintain the ginning factories
to provide the necessary funds
for keeping them in efficient
repair - Inspectors and a
staff of workmen were
appointed, and various
factories were established -
The cost of this agency was
mainly defrayed from subsidy
- levies ranging from Rs 10 to 1.
per annum paid by the owner
of gins - This system has
remained in force upto the
present day. Of late years,
however owing to the fall in
the price of cotton, the recent
famine, the deterioration in
the seed used, the practice of
using the inferior and ginned
Dharwar Cotton to adulterate
better kinds of cotton & the
consequent diminution of
the reports to keep their gins
in repair and to send them
for repairs to the factories,

staple is to be cut from
fruit ripening on the vine. Again
from it if [illegible] long
fibre and waste due care,
and that under the direction
of the Director of Forests a
considerable supply of such
acclimatised seed is already
in hand and is now being
sown. But unless the ways
are in good order this alone
will produce no beneficial
results. It is of no avail
to produce an excellent staple
if that staple is to be cut up
and irretrievably injured by
bad and worn out [illegible]
to separate the seed from the
fibre. It is requisite therefore
at the same time to take
measures to ensure the gins
being kept in efficient
repair. And thus under
existing circumstances, can
in the opinion of the Forest
Conservator only be effectually
provided for the

power and supervision of the
Govt. It is to furnish an efficient
Govt. – and as this Govt. believe
we only provide efficient
Govt. for the present – that it
is proposed now to maintain
for some time to come the
cost saw Gin Factories and
employ Mr. Watson to
superintend them and the
operations for the improvement
of cotton.

The Chamber of Commerce
resolve that "if the cotton
were improved private enter-
prise would provide the Gins"
But one of the first and
most essential steps necessary
to improve the Dharwar
cotton and its market value
is to improve the Gins
themselves. Until the Gins
can clean the cotton without
injuring it the cotton cannot improve.
There appears at present
no prospect of early measures
being taken by private enter-

of air and suppression of the fruit. It is to furnish an efficient agency - and as this Govt believe the only possible efficient agency for the present - that it is proposed now to maintain for some time to come the Govt saw fun factories and to employ Mr Watson to superintend them and the operations for the improvement of cotton.

8. The Chamber of Commerce theorise that "if the cotton were improved private enterprise would provide the fun." But one of the first and most essential steps necessary to improve the Dharwar cotton and its market value is to improve the fun themselves. Until the fun can clean the cotton without injuring it, the cotton cannot improve. There appears at present no prospect of early measures being taken by private enter-

Jones to resume the [illegible] as to [illegible]
than an effective working road,
and therefore how far the
Government that they should do
for the present. What may
possibly hereafter, when the
country is opened up, be effected
by private enterprise. The
opening of the country is a
question of time: this the
projected railway will do, but
a railway is not to be made
constructed in a day. Three or
four years will probably
elapse before the line of rail
is completed, but in the
meantime something ought
be done for the Jews, and as
before remarked, if Government
considers that railway line is
done by Govt. it will not be
done at all and the Khasia
Cotton Industry will steadily
go from bad to worse. The
Govt do not, as the Govt of
India will observe from my

Ltr. No 4234 dated Augt 13th
last, contemplate the permanent
maintenance of the Saw-Gin
Factories on the employment
for an indefinite period of
Mr. Walton. All that they do
propose is to retain the
factories as public institutions
until such time as the
construction of the Railway
and the possible development
of private enterprise may
render them of the duty and
to engage Mr. Walton's services
until Govt intervention
becomes superfluous.

3. With reference to the
remaining queries in your
letter, I am desired to state
that the gins ordinarily
belong to natives and that
their owners are for the
most part fairly well-to-
-do cultivators

10 In para 8 of your letter

No 1234 of 13th August, Chota
alluded to, the Govt of India
were informed that as it was
necessary for Mr Walton to
commence his work in the
Dharwar District without delay
Government had, in anticipation of the
sanction of the Govt of India
to the creation of this office
which had been applied for,
been directed to proceed to
Dharwar at once in order
to assume charge of his new
duties. Soon after the despatch
of the above letter, Mr Walton
applied for privilege leave
of absence for three months
to proceed to Europe and as it
appeared that his unsettled and engrossing
employment had rendered
some rest & change desirable
he was granted the leave
applied for.

11. In conclusion, I
to add that the Hon: Mr.
Ramscroft does not concur
in the views expressed

I enclose letter as above referred to
Also Rose's letter of the
13th August last. Copies of
two Minutes recorded thereon
bear date the 21st July
last & the other on the 1st
Inst. and are herewith for
warded for the information
of the Secy of India
in Council

Yours faithfully
Registrar

L/E/10

No. 530 OF 1880.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1880.

FROM

J NUGENT, ESQ.,

Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To

THE HONOURABLE C. GRANT,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,

Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 411, dated the 13th ultimo, asking for certain additional information in connection with my letter No. 4234, dated the 13th August last, on the subject of the maintenance of the Cotton Gin Factories in the Dhárwár District and the proposed appointment of Mr Walton, and to forward herewith, as desired, a copy of the letter addressed to this Government by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce regarding the continued retention of those factories.

2 It will be observed from the letter of the Chamber of Commerce that there was some difference of opinion amongst the Bombay Mercantile Community as to whether it was desirable that the Saw Gin Factories should be kept up by Government, and that whilst apparently some merchants deemed Government interference unnecessary, others were in favour of the maintenance of the factories The result of these varying views seems to have been that in lieu of expressing any decided opinion, the Chamber contented itself with stating that it was "inclined to recommend" the abolition of the Government factories But Government are convinced that the effect of compliance with this recommendation would be the speedy extinction of the trade in exotic cotton in the Southern Marátha Country. It will be noticed from paragraph 3 of its letter that the Chamber of Commerce considers that if new seed is not imported and distributed, the American variety will rapidly die out, but it is obvious that no object would be gained by producing a cotton which cannot be ginned by the native foot roller. Unless Government provide a means of ginning the American cotton, it will not be marketable, and for this purpose it is absolutely necessary to keep up the factories as the saw gin is a delicate machine and requires constant supervision by specially skilled workmen to maintain it in an efficient state Nor is there any hope that the trained workmen of the factories would find employment in repairing the gins were the factories now abolished

3. Until European agency has penetrated into the country, cotton is purchased by weight, not by quality; it is therefore not the interest of the ryot to keep his gins in good order When out of repair they allow more seed to pass through them and this seed adds to the weight and makes it more profitable to use a gin that is out of repair rather than one in efficient condition. The greatest vigilance is required to prevent the ryots from deliberately putting the gins out of order in a short sighted desire to increase the weight of the article by allowing the admixture of the seed which is fatal to its market value.

In the above letter as also
more fully set forth
in this Govt letter of the
13th August last. Copies of
two Minutes recorded thereon
one under date the 21st July
last & the other on the 1st
Inst are herewith for-
warded for the information
of the Govt of India

Chinese

Japanese

Persian

Arabic

Hebrew

No. 536 of 1880.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

8

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1880.

FROM

J NUGENT, Esq,

Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To

THE HONOURABLE C. GRANT,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,

Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 411, dated the 13th ultimo, asking for certain additional information in connection with my letter No 4234, dated the 13th August last, on the subject of the maintenance of the Cotton Gin Factories in the Dhárwár District and the proposed appointment of Mr Walton, and to forward herewith, as desired, a copy of the letter addressed to this Government by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce regarding the continued retention of those factories

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3 Until European agency has penetrated into the country, cotton is purchased by weight not by quality, it is therefore not the interest of the ryot to keep his gins in good order When out of repair they allow more seed to pass through them and this seed adds to the weight and makes it more profitable to use a gin that is out of repair rather than one in efficient condition. The greatest vigilance is required to prevent the ryots from deliberately putting the gins out of order in a short sighted desire to increase the weight of the article by allowing the admixture of the seed which is fatal to its market value.

4. With reference to the statement in paragraph 2 of the report of the Chamber of Commerce, I am to observe that the very careful enquiries which his Government have lately made have convinced them that no adequate supply of trustworthy artisans is procurable and that the work would in very many cases be done in a perfunctory manner even if the cultivator did not content himself with a damaged article and inferior results. The industry and its adjuncts are alike exotic, but Government have reason to believe that there is, especially since Sir Richard Temple after his visit to the District put an end to certain abuses and arbitrary practices which had crept in, a growing satisfaction among the more intelligent ryots with the arrangements made for the support of their industry.

5. With reference to the remark in paragraph 2 of your letter that no information on the subject of the reasons which lead this Government to consider Government interference in the matter of the cotton gins necessary, beyond what was contained in my letter of the 13th August last, is at present before the Government of India, I am directed to invite the attention of the Government of India to this Government letters Nos. 2598—129-R., dated 7th May 1873, and 4070, dated 19th July 1875, and their accompaniments, which contain a very considerable amount of information on the subject.

6. In reply to your request for explanation of the origin of the existing arrangements, I am directed to observe that some 40 years ago the Honourable the Court of Directors evinced a strong wish to improve the quality of the cotton grown in India and to effect this object urged the introduction of New Orleans cotton into the Dhárwár District. Large sums were expended by Government then in experiments and the American cotton soon became acclimatised in the district. The cultivators speedily became fully alive to the great superiority in staple and value of the American as compared with the indigenous cotton, to the much larger outturn of cotton per acre of the American variety and to the profit to be gained from the cultivation of New Orleans cotton. A large area was sown with American cotton seed The wealth and prosperity of the Southern Marátha Country and the self-dependence its well-to-do population showed during the famine are in a great measure due to the cotton trade. The profits derived from cotton cultivation formed an important consideration in fixing the assessment on the land and if this industry is allowed to decline, it will probably be necessary to revise the settlements. Soon after the introduction of the American variety, a difficulty arose with reference to the cleaning of the cotton. The cotton of the American variety adheres to the seed and it was found laborious and expensive to separate it from the seed by any of the processes ordinarily used in the case of indigenous cotton In America a saw gin is employed. Gins of this class were tried in Dhárwár and after many and careful experiments, it was at length decided that the gin now known as the "Dhárwár Factory Pattern" was the best and most economical for the purpose. Great difficulty was, however, experienced by the cultivators in procuring for themselves the requisite saw gins and in 1844 Government determined to aid them in obtaining the gins needed. At first gins were made at the Dhárwár Factory and sold to the public. It was afterwards found cheaper and better to import the iron frames from England. This was done and yearly large numbers of gins were sold to the cultivators. Another difficulty then arose. No facilities existed for keeping the gins in repair, they often needed new bearings, new brushes and new saws; and old saws frequently required refiling. The ordinary village artisan was incapable of repairing the gins and a saw wrongly set or improperly used cut and destroyed the staple. Government were then compelled not only to supply the gins but also to provide the necessary agency for keeping them in efficient repair. Inspectors and a staff of workmen were appointed, and saw in factories were established. The cost of this agency was mainly defrayed from subscriptions ranging from Rs. 10 to 15 per annum paid by the owners of gins. This system has remained in force up to the present day. Of late years, however, owing to the fall in the price of cotton, the recent famine, the deterioration in the seed used, the practice of using the inferior saw ginned Dhárwár cotton

to adulterate better kinds of cotton and the consequent disinclination of the ryots to keep their gins in repair and to send them for repairs to the factories, the cotton industry in Dhárwár has languished, the value of the cotton grown in that District, which formerly fetched the highest price in the market, has diminished and Dhárwár cotton is now nearly the worst that reaches the Bombay market.

7. To remedy this state of things, two measures are necessary—new and good American seed must be supplied, and the gins must be brought into efficient working order. The first step has been taken by this Government. A considerable quantity of the best New Orleans cotton seed has been, during the last two years, obtained from America and sent to Dhárwár for distribution. It may here be noted that the best New Orleans staple seed is not so good at its first sowing as the seed derived from it if sown in good soil and with due care, and that under the directions of the officers of Government a considerable supply of such acclimatised seed is already in hand and is now being sown. But unless the saw gins are in good order this alone will produce no beneficial result. It is of no avail to produce an excellent staple if that staple is to be cut up and irretrievably injured by bad and worn out gins used to separate the seed from the fibre It is requisite therefore at the same time to take measures to ensure the saw gins being kept in efficient repair. And this, under existing circumstances, can, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, only be effected by providing Government agency for the repair and supervision of the gins It is to furnish an efficient agency—and as this Government believe the only possible efficient agency for the present—that it is proposed now to maintain for some time to come the Government saw gin factories and to employ Mr Walton to superintend them and the operations for the improvement of cotton

8. The Chamber of Commerce observe that "if the cotton were improved private enterprise would provide the gins." But one of the first and most essential steps necessary to improve the Dhárwár cotton and its market value is to improve the gins themselves. Until the gins can clean the cotton without injuring it the cotton cannot improve. There appears at present no prospect of early measures being taken by private enterprise to repair the gins and keep them in efficient working order, and therefore Government deem it desirable that they should do for the present what may possibly hereafter, when the country is opened up, be effected by private enterprise. The opening up of the country is a question of time. this the projected Railway will do, but a Railway is not to be constructed in a day. Three or four years will probably elapse before the line of rail is completed, but in the meantime something must be done for the gins, and as before remarked, His Excellency in Council considers that unless this is done by Government it will not be done at all and the Dhárwár cotton industry will steadily go from bad to worse. This Government do not, as the Government of India will observe from my letter No. 4234, dated August 13th last, contemplate the permanent maintenance of the saw gin factories or the employment for an indefinite period of Mr. Walton. All that they do propose is to retain the factories as public institutions until such time as the construction of the Railway and the possible development of public enterprise may relieve them of the duty, and to engage Mr. Walton's services until Government intervention becomes superfluous.

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etter Mr. Walton applied for privilege leave of absence for three months to proceed to Europe, and as it appeared that his uninterrupted and engrossing employment had rendered some rest and change desirable, he was granted the leave applied for.

11. In conclusion, I am to add that the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft does not concur in the views expressed in this letter or in those contained in this Government letter of the 13th August last. Copies of two Minutes recorded by him, one under date the 21st July last, and the other on the 1st instant, are nation of the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 5305 OF 1880.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1880.

ROM

J NUGENT, ESQ.,

Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To

THE HONOURABLE C GRANT,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,

Home Revenue and Agricultural Department.

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Explanation of the origin of the Factories

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I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

for Acting Secretary to Government.

1392

The Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay, 22nd May 1880.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No 1884 of the 12th ultimo, regarding the encouragement of the cultivation of American cotton in the Southern Maratha Country and the repairing of the saw-gins, I have now the honour to submit the opinion of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the points raised by Government

1. The Committee do not think that because the Cotton Frauds Act may be abolished, the cultivation of American cotton in the Southern Marátha Country should be discouraged. The two have little in common with each other, and it is well known that before the existence of the Act, the cotton grown from American seed was immensely superior in quality to what it has been for the last twelve or thirteen years The Committee, on the contrary, consider that it would be wise and desirable for Government to encourage the cultivation of American cotton by the distribution of new seed

Nothing, the Committee believe, could conduce more to encourage the production of an improved quality of cotton in that country than the opening up of the cotton districts by railways, which would enable the European merchant to establish direct business relations with the native producer in the interior of the country When railway communication was introduced into Berar and Gujarát, European buying agencies and machinery were immediately spread over those provinces, and it was to the establishment of such agencies and machinery that the great and permanent improvement in the quality of the cotton grown in Berar and Gujarát is chiefly due Similar results would be certain to follow the introduction of railways into the Southern Marátha Country, and the Committee desire me respectfully to express their hope that, as cotton cultivated, there from unmixed new seed would become a most valuable article of export, His Excellency the Governor in Council will kindly use his influence on every opportunity to promote the construction of railways in those districts.

In former years, the cotton grown in the Southern Marátha from American seed was the best cotton produced in India: it brought a high price and the demand for it was always active. Of late years, however, saw-ginned Dhárwár cotton has fallen in value and it is generally believed by the trade that the fall has resulted from the deterioration of the old exotic seed, from the promiscuous cultivation of exotic and indigenous seed together, and to a large extent also from bad ginning If railway communication had been extended into the Dhárwár districts, the deterioration would, probably, never have occurred, but, until railways are made, the Committee are of opinion that the importation and distribution by Government of new seed is the next best means of restoring and improving the quality of the cotton. Owing to the serious mixture of kuppas which took place during the years 1877-78, it has lately been almost an impossibility for ryots, however willing they might be to sow it, to obtain unmixed seed of American growth, and it would, therefore, be a boon to the districts were pure seed again introduced. The ryots have no organization to get the seed out, and the Committee recommend that Government yearly import and distribute a large quantity of American seed, which they think the royts would

gladly and thankfully receive and use. The Committee observe, from the Report on the Administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1878-79, that the extent of land under exotic cotton cultivation in Dhárwár is 151,140 acres yielding 79,144 cwts., and they are of opinion that Government should make immediate provision for the supply of a quantity of new American seed sufficient for at least one-third of the whole of this area.

The Committee, as has already been observed, believe that the cultivators will gladly receive and use the new seed, but should it appear necessary to resort to any expedients with the object of destroying the indigenous seed and of making the use of unmixed American seed popular, the Committee would suggest that Government give to the ryots a certain quantity of American seed in exchange for indigenous seed, care being taken that the latter is at once crushed, or brought in crushed by the ryots.

2. With regard to the saw-gins, and whether they should be repaired by Government or left to private enterprize, there is some difference of opinion in the trade; but the Committee think that if the cotton were improved, private enterprize would provide the gins. The Chamber is making inquiries at home and in America about the latest improvements in gins. Were the Government factories closed, and the existing system of Government interference abolished, we should certainly see no worse and would probably see a better quality of cotton turned out of the gins. The men hitherto employed in the factories would be on the spot, and would be able to make a living by repairing the gins, while gin-owners could make their own terms for the repairs, and would take care not to pay till the work was fairly done. In the factories the workmen being sure of their pay from Government are apt to be careless as to the state in which the gins leave their hands. The Committee are, therefore, inclined to recommend that the Government factories should be abolished, and that the repairing of the gins should be left to private enterprize. As a further reason for this recommendation the Committee desire me to say that it has been reported to them that great dissatisfaction exists among gin-owners at being compelled to pay an annual subscription of Rs 12 or Rs 15, whether they use their gins or not, or whether they wish them repaired or not, and it is said that to this dissatisfaction and to a general feeling of disgust at the tax is in a great measure to be attributed the indifference with which the cultivation of American seed cotton is now regarded by the ryots

3. The reply to this inquiry is mainly embodied in the preceding remarks The Committee need only add that they apprehend that if new seed is not imported and distributed, the American seed variety in the Southern Maratha Country will rapidly die out.

4. From what the Committee have seen of the results of cultivating cotton from American seed in India, they are inclined to think that the Southern Maratha Country is the district in which that cotton can be cultivated with most advantage. American seed has been planted largely in Khándesh, but the cotton grown from it is not by any means equal to the cotton formerly grown in that district from Hinganghát seed.

I have, &c.,

J GORDON,

Secretary.

Minute by the Honourable E. W. RAVENSCROFT, *C.S.I., dated 21st July* 1880.

SINCE I last wrote on the Dhárwár cotton question, I have turned my particular attention to this subject, and have considered the matter with official and mercantile men on whose opinions I place great reliance. The result of these considerations is that I am unable to concur in the views expressed by His Excellency the Governor and my Honourable Colleague. I feel, moreover, that the time has come when we may, with advantage, review the policy as regards cotton in Dhárwár which we have previously adopted

2. As the papers will now, I presume, have to go before the Government of India and Home Government, the matter under discussion will be more intelligible to persons at a distance unacquainted with the facts, if I state briefly how Government connexion with Dhárwár cotton originated, and how things stand at present I will therefore sketch a rough view of the case.

3. The cotton which originally grew in the Dhárwár Collectorate was called "Coompta," and was not of a particularly good description. About forty years ago, the late Court of Directors desired the introduction of New Orleans cotton into Dhárwár with the benevolent wish to improve thereby the condition of the cultivators, and the district Mr. Shaw, a Revenue officer of those days, with a good deal of pressure, carried out the wishes of the Court; and throughout a large portion of the Dhárwár Collectorate, American cotton took the place of Coompta.

4 It was soon however found that the new cotton required a new sort of gin to clean it and render it fit for market. Government, thereon, carried their benevolence still further, for they procured from Europe a large number of suitable cotton gins for distribution amongst the cultivators, and built factories where these gins, when out of order, could be repaired under Government supervision

5 So things went on up to the present time, each owner of a gin being supposed to pay a so called voluntary fee of Rs 12 a year, for each gin in his possession. The cash balance to the credit of this fund was, I may mention, about Rs 31,000 on the 1st April 1880.

6. Up to the 1st June last, the supervision of all matters connected with these gins, the factories in which they are repaired, and Dhárwár cotton generally, was in the hands of Mr. Walton, an officer in the Cotton Frauds Department, who received from that Department for his duties in connexion with carrying out the Cotton Frauds Act, Rs. 880* a month. For the other duties above mentioned performed by Mr. Walton, he seems to have received nothing in the shape of remuneration.

7. On the 1st June 1880, the Cotton Frauds Department was, by order of the Secretary of State and Government of India, abolished, and the services of all the officers of that Department were dispensed with. The question then arose how was Mr Walton to be paid for those duties in connexion with the factories and gins which he had hitherto performed gratuitously. This led to

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* His Excellency says Rs. 1,100, but I believe this is an error. However, the Secretary will be able to verify —*E W R.*

Note by the Secretary.—Since 1878 Mr Walton has received only

Pay	Rs 720
Travelling allowance	„ 160
	Rs. 880 per mensem

plus Rs. 900 per annum or Rs. 75 per mensem paid by the Nizam's Government (600) and the Miraj State (300).—*J N*

a consideration of the whole subject, which has resulted in the Minutes of His Excellency the Governor and my Honourable Colleague proposing the line of action to be taken in future. This, in brief, as I understand their Minutes, is,

(*a*) to do our best to substitute New Orleans cotton for Coompta throughout the whole extent of the Dhárwár Collectorate;

(*b*) to carry on for the present, the policy hitherto adopted as regards the gins and factories, except that the number of the latter should be reduced from 6 to 4;

(*c*) to make Mr. Walton General Superintendent of the work on the same salary that he received up to the 1st June, the funds for this coming from the fees collected from the cultivators for the repairs of their gins, and the unexpended balance of the Cotton Frauds Fund.

8. For the following reasons, I cannot concur in these proposals. In the first place, though it may have been good policy forty years ago, for a paternal Government to interfere with the cultivation of their tenants, and by considerable pressure, induce them to sow a particular kind of seed on the presumption that the ryots did not know what was good for themselves, those days, I am happy to say, have passed away. I am now averse from any interference with our cultivators in any shape whatever; and I do not consider it a proper function of Government to trouble themselves any more about what the ryots sow in their fields than what they eat for their dinners. Such interference is always most distasteful to the persons concerned; and very often, as in Dhárwár, it turns out a failure. For I consider, in Dhárwár, that it *has* turned out a gigantic failure; and for very many years, the people have not only not benefited, but have suffered material loss by our meddling in their private affairs.

9. In proof of this, I beg to adduce the following weighty evidence. In 1872, some elaborate trials as to the respective merits of different sorts of cotton were instituted under orders from England. These have been considered and carefully discussed by Dr. Forbes Watson, probably the greatest living European authority on cotton. This is what he says of the comparative merits of "Coompta" and "Dhárwár American cotton" in his exhaustive report of 1879, sent a few months ago by the India Office to this Government:—

"(236).—The Coompta or Dhárwár indigenous cotton tested at the trials must be placed third in order, and only a little below the Broach cotton, and considerably above the Dhárwár American cotton tested at them. The dirty appearance of the Coompta cotton from the presence of a larger quantity of leaf than in any other variety, detracts from the undoubted merits of the fibre as regards strength and freedom from short staple.

"(237).—The Dhárwár American cotton as grown in the greater part of the district is only in one respect, decidedly superior to the indigenous cotton grown in the same district, viz, in its greater freedom from leaf. In all other respects, it seems to have deteriorated from the American parent plant to such an extent as to be inferior to the Coompta cotton in strength and evenness of staple."

10. This was written as regards the two sorts of cotton grown eight years ago. Since then, it has been universally admitted that American Dhárwár cotton has continued to deteriorate until it has now fallen to a state whence a further deterioration is barely possible. Such is the effect of Government interference and fostering care for nearly forty years, with an outlay of tens of thousands of pounds!!!.

11. Now let us see how cotton has fared which has escaped the baneful effect of Government interference. I have known Gujarát well since 1852, and have always taken a great interest in its cotton cultivation. It has

received no assistance from Government, and has suffered from no interference* at the hands of Government officers. How then has its cotton cultivation progressed? Its progress has been wonderful; and the improvement in all sorts of Gujarát cotton has during the last few years been so marked as to elicit the warmest praise of merchants both in Bombay and Liverpool.

12. Stronger evidence than this as to the inexpediency of Government interference could not, in my opinion, be obtained, and I therefore earnestly deprecate any endeavour to persuade or induce the ryots of Dhárwár to sow New Orleans cotton instead of Coompta. They should be left, I think, to their own devices, and allowed to sow their fields without any advice or suggestions from our local officers; as these suggestions are very apt, under such circumstances, as they were in 1842, to be looked on in the light of orders.

13. I now come to our connexion with cotton gins, and the factories for the repair of these gins.

14. In this matter also I think the action hitherto pursued should now cease, and the cotton dealers should be allowed to make their own arrangements as regards cotton gins. On this point, I will quote an extract from a very sensible letter to Government from the Chamber of Commerce, dated 22nd May 1880.

> "Were the Government factories closed and the existing system of Government interference abolished, we should certainly see no worse and would probably see a better quality of cotton turned out of the gins. The men hitherto employed in the factories would be on the spot, and would be able to make a living by repairing the gins, while gin-owners could make their own terms for repairs, and would take care not to pay till the work was fairly done. In the factories the workmen being sure of their pay from Government are apt to be careless as to the state in which the gins leave their hands. The Committee are therefore inclined to recommend that the Government factories should be abolished and that the repairing of the gins should be left to private enterprise. As a further reason for this recommendation the Committee desire me to say that it has been reported to them that great dissatisfaction exists among gin-owners at being compelled to pay an annual subscription of Rs. 12 or Rs 15 whether they use their gins or not, or whether they wish them repaired or not, and it is said to this dissatisfaction and to a general feeling of disgust at the tax, is in a great measure to be attributed the indifference with which the cultivation of American seed cotton is now regarded by the ryots."

15. This leads to another matter. When I read that letter in the newspapers a month or two ago, I made enquiries as to the allegation that the annual subscription of Rs. 12 was in fact a tax extorted by Government servants from the gin owners, against their will. From those enquiries, I have no doubt that the statement is perfectly true; and on my desiring Colonel Anderson, the Survey Commissioner, and Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner, C. D, to answer the question plainly, they both said it *was* quite true. This distinct confirmation on the part of two high officers in a position to know the facts thoroughly, of the charge made by the Chamber of Commerce, compels Government to face the question fairly. An abuse of this sort should not be allowed to remain in existence one day; and I am sure His Excellency the Governor will agree with me when I say that orders on this subject should be issued at once.

16. I see that the cash balance of fees collected in this highly improper manner stood on the 1st April 1880 at the large sum of about Rs. 31,000; and that this is one of the sources from which it is proposed to draw the funds from

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* I mean as regards its growth. Of course, I bear in mind the good effects of our efforts to prevent adulteration and fraud throughout the Presidency. But even these could not rescue the American Dharwár cotton, though they were successful as regards others.

which to pay Mr. Walton and his establishment for the future. But this does not seem to me to be possible. The fees are subscribed or exacted for the nominal purpose of paying for the repairs of the cotton gins of the subscribers, and ought not to be so high as to create a fund of Rs 31,000 to keep Mr. Walton and his establishment afloat now that another source of revenue has been dried up from which he was previously paid.

17. This brings to my recollection the very lax way in which this money, on the principle, I presume, of "lightly come, lightly go," is spent. We have already been compelled to censure Mr. Walton severely for building a house and paying for numerous illegitimate expenses out of these gin factory monies; and now I hear that Mr. Crawford, the Commissioner, S. D., the officer whose business it is, if it is anybody's business, to look after this money, has, without the knowledge or sanction of Government, authorised Mr. Walton to take his June pay from this convenient bag.

18. It is also proposed, I see in His Excellency's Minute, to use the balance of the Cotton Frauds money in paying Mr. Walton. But this also, I do not think is possible. This money was collected by our Customs officers and is the unexpended balance of a tax levied on every bale of cotton exported from Bombay. Unlike the other levy, this was a legal tax authorised by an Act of the Legislature for a specific purpose, and cannot therefore be legally employed as suggested. Moreover, the Government of India have desired to know what is being done with the money.

19. If after perusal of the remarks contained in this Minute, Government still think it expedient to carry out the line of action proposed in the Minutes of His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Mr. Ashburner, the only course which they can, in my opinion, properly adopt, is to pay Mr. Walton and his establishment out of Provincial Revenues, and treat Mr. Walton as any other Government servant is treated. But as far as I am concerned, I think the proper course to adopt is to send some intelligent, firm officer to Dhárwár with instructions to wind up the whole business and bring our connexion with Dhárwár cotton and all its numerous belongings to as speedy a close as possible.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT.

MINUTE by the Honourable E. W. RAVENSCROFT, *C.S.I*, *dated the 1st October* 1880.

MY Honourable Colleagues are aware from my Minute of the 21st July 1880, that I did not concur in this Government letter No. 4234, dated 13th August 1880, to the Government of India. As however I did not wish to oppose their views, and thought it probable that their opinions were more valuable than mine, I did not direct a copy of my Minute to accompany the above quoted letter. But after reading letter No. 411, dated 13th September 1880, from the Government of India, I do not think I am justified in withholding my recorded views from His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

I beg therefore that copies of my Minute dated 21st July 1880 and of this Minute may be forwarded to the Government of India, and that a paragraph may be added to our letter answering theirs of the 13th ultimo, to the effect that I do not concur in the views set forth by this Government.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT.

10.11.80.

My dear Rugard.

Could you kindly tell me exactly how the question of Mrs Scallon's reemployment in Supervision of the Cotton gin factories now stands

Yrs. ever
John Hart

My dear Hart.

No reply has been received from the A.G.I to our last letter. They have not yet either sanctioned or refused to sanction Mr. W's appointment but I am inclined to think they will refuse sanction

Yrs sincerely

2 Pevensey Villas
Fulham
London - S. W.
22nd October - 1880.

My dear Rustom

I write to offer Mrs Excellency Gowan Lyndsay, my best thanks for your having so kindly sent me the following Telegram, which I received three days ago.

"Govt. India objects your recommendation. Letter mail leaves Bombay this week"

It was very kind and considerate of you to send me the message, but I should unfortunately regret my passage by the Mail in Brindisi after St. Jerome, & I should shut off everything before I left Bhamnagar, I had also brought a considerable quantity of Kit for Egypt; I had so allowed myself to believe that the Govt of India would sanction the very moderate and Economic like towards that of Bombay.

will do my best to obey this injunction
to Telegram, but I find it very
much difficult to do so in this very
cooling season. Hope I have not fol-
lowed your friends in obeying on in
Island; under these unpleasant cir-
cumstances may I beg the favour of
a kindly sending me a Telegram
as to the matter is settled, & I
shall also solicit Mr Tyrwhitt to do.
the favour of again bringing the
allowance notice the application I
omitted in the appointment that I
made only be entered in Bombay,
the proper Judicial Records
of the meantime, any
employment that I may
allowance may be pleased to confer
upon; I shall I trust not be considered
as unfortunate but my needs
are pressing that with as many
more dependants upon me, I
hope that employment in order
I may support my family.
& Sir I am with much
respect
Sir. My dear Sir
Your ever
W. Walton

To The Secretary. Revenue Department.
Her Majesty's Government of
Bombay.

2 Trewern Villas
Fulham
London. S.W.

19th November. 1880

Sir:

In obedience to the Telegram which I received from Ganesh Khind last month, I have stayed on in London pending the settlement of the new appointment that His Excellency the Governor in Council was pleased to confer on me; owing to this totally unexpected delay, and to my having expended money on the purchase of goods, and in other expenses, preparatory to returning to Bombay, I have run out of funds, and am now much in need of money; I would therefor submit this application, and respectfully beg that Government will be pleased to authorize, and direct the Collector of Dharwar to remit my pay to

the India Office, at London;
intimation at the same time being
sent to the above address, in order
that I may attend at the India
Office to receive the amount. The
pay that is due to me is for the
month of August, on duty, and
for September, October and
November on privilege leave, the
"last pay Certificate" I received on
leaving the C. P. Country was
returned to the Huzur Deputy
Collector, Dharwar, with my
July's abstracts; I shall be
happy to submit any receipt
that Government are pleased
to direct me to forward, but
would very respectfully solicit
early sanction to the above
application, and that my
abstracts may not be awaited.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Argos 569

Post Rem. Obedient. Servant

W. Wallace

Superintendent of C. S. Factories

& Coll. Requirements.

3098A.

571

2 Tavern Villas
Fulham
London S.W.
19th November 1880.

My dear Sir Stafford

I wrote to you on the 22nd ultimo, & have not since heard anything of the settlement of the question of my appointment; the delay & the other circumstances explained in the Enclosed, have made me quite unwell & I have been obliged to write this application in pencil; I should have sent the letter to the Secretary to Government right away, only that I have nothing yet from you Telegram to work on; will you kindly submit my

Excellency, and if His Excellency approves, have it sent to Mr. Ragnell in order that he may receive the Remedy as widely as practicable? and by

Yours sincerely

W. Wallace

G. [redacted] R. Hart Esq.
Private Secretary to His Excellency The Governor

Bombay

Govt House Sarel
8th Dec. 80.

My dear Nugent

The Governor has desired me to transfer to you the accompanying letter with enclosure from Halton in order that the matter may be brought before officially...

Yours sincerely
C. Strutt

Govt House Perth
8th Dec. 80.

My dear Nugent

The Governor has desired me to transfer to you the accompanying letter with enclosure from Walton in order that the matter may be brought up officially

Yours sincerely
C. Harris

No. 6494 of 1880.

Revenue Department.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL
9 DEC 80
BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, 9 December 1880.

Forwarded to the Accountant General
immediate
for report (to be written below)

By Order,

Under Secretary to Government.

No. S. F. / 1571 of 1880-81

Local Funds Department

Dated Bombay 10 December 1880—

RECD
DEC 10
1880

The undersigned has the honor to state that Mr. Walton's appointment as Superintendent of the Cotton Gin Factories and of Cotton Improvements was ordered by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6324 dated 18th August 1880, to take effect from 1st June 1880, the date following the abolition of his appointment in the late Cotton Frauds Departm

ind by the ... resolution he was granted
maritis privilege leave - No report of the date
rom which this leave began, has been received
n this office, but, Mr. Wallon's name appears
n the list of passengers who are reported in
the newspapers, to have left for Europe by the
Rail Steamer of the 21st August 1880 -

In Government Resolution, Revenue
Department, No. 4233 dated 13th August 188 ,
para 9, it is directed that Mr. Wallon in his
present appointment should receive x/ay of
Rs. 720 per mensem, subject to the sanction of
the Government of India - which has not yet
been communicated to this office and that
the pay and allowances of the appointment -
should be met from the current and accrued
receipts of the Gin Factories. Government -
however only granted ... appointment to -
Wallon for 3 months at his present

this, it is presumed, was in case the Gov-
-ment of India disallowed the appointment
as a permanent arrangement. The Gov-
Factory receipts are held by the Collector of
Dharwar, to whom a reference would be
necessary in order to find the exact balan
on hand at present. But, if it be suffici
to meet the demand, and Mr. Walton be
entitled to the pay and leave allowance
claimed, which can only be determined
the Collector of Dharwar, it will be for Gov
-ment to say whether the amount due m
be remitted to Mr. Walton in the absence
of the usual life certificate and receipted
bill. The remittance, however, if authoris
by Government, cannot be made throug
the India Office, as pay due in India an
privilege leave allowances are forbidden

and by the same resolution he was granted
3 months privilege leave. No report of the date
from which this leave began, has been received
in this office, but, Mr. Wallon's name appears
in the list of passengers who are reported in
the newspapers, to have left for Europe by the
Mail Steamer of the 21st August 1880.

2 In Government Resolution, Revenue
Department, No. 4233 dated 13th August, 1880,
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present appointment should receive a pay of
Rs. 720 per mensem, subject to the sanction of
the Government of India - which has not yet
been communicated to this office and that
the pay and allowances of the appointment
should be met from the current and received
receipts of the year Forfeitures. Government
however omitted to [illegible] Mr. Wallon
for 3 months absence

This, it is presumed, was in case the Govern-
-ment of India disallowed the appointment
as a permanent arrangement. The Gin-
Factory receipts are held by the Collector of
Dharwar, to whom a reference would be
necessary in order to find the exact balance
on hand at present. But, if it be sufficient
to meet the demand, and Mr. Walton be
entitled to the pay and leave allowance
claimed, which can only be determined by
the Collector of Dharwar, it will be for Gover-
-ment to say whether the amount due may
be remitted to Mr. Walton in the absence
of the usual life certificate and receipted
bill. The remittance, however, if authorised
by Government, cannot be made through
the India Office, as pay due in India and
privilege leave allowances are forbidden

Rec 10/12/80 3118 A

to be remitted through the Secretary of State, vide chapter 3, rule 3, page 11, of the Civil Account Code, and Section 68 (a), rule 1, page 165, of the Civil Leave Code 4th Edition, but, there would be no objection to any sum due being remitted by bank bill of exchange at the current market rate to Mrs Walton direct at the address given in his letter —

C Spry

Accountant General

3118 4.

Salaries & Allowances.

Letter from Mr W. Walton, Supt of Cotton Gin Factories & of cotton Improvements, dy 19 Nov 1880 — Requesting that the Collector of Dharwar may be authorized & directed to remit to the India Office the pay due to him for the month of August on duty, and for the months of Sept October and Nov on privilege leave.

Report by the Accountant Genl No L.F./15771, dy 16 Dec 1880.

Mr Walton appears to have drawn his pay for Aug & at any rate sent his abstracts to Dharwar. The Collector of Dharwar alone can say up to what date he has drawn pay. He does it appear why he has not returned at the end of his privilege leave. His pay is drawn from the Gin Factories Fund.

A remittance cannot be made to him without irregularity & if it is sent to his private address & not to the India Office, the money may be lost.

The question is, shd the Collector Dharwar be authorized by telegram to arrange with the Accountt General to remit Rs 2 to the Walton through some Govt, if Watson is due to him & available

for our bound to pay him: but the delay in his return & every day leaving is found him that he need not hurry his return. The Govt of Bombay in his pecuniary interest to return. The Govt of India will pay him after 3 months

D 15 12 80

From Bombay
From Bombay
To Dharwar
To Collector
16 th December

Government desire that to
please arrange with
Accountant General to
remit one hundred pounds to Mr Walton
London through some agent
if that sum is due to Rum
and available, & inform
Mr Walton, the money is
remitted to agent in London
from whom he can get it

Sgd J Fw

by post reference to correspondence and enclosures

at 2 Newers Villas, Fulham London West

No 1673 A 1880

Copy by post

For Secy

No 6690

Copy to the Accountant General with reference to his report No L.7.-15171 dated the 10th Dec 1880

Bl.
18 Dec 80

18 A...

Salaries & Allowances.

...ter from Mr W. Walton, Supt of ...tton Gin Factories & of cotton Im... ...rovements, dy 19 Nov 1880 — Requesting that the Collector of Dharwar may be authorized & directed to remit to the India Office the pay due to him for ...e month of August on duty, ...nd for the months of Sept October and Nov on privilege ...ave.

...eport by the Accountant Genl ... L.F. 15771, dy 10 Dec 1880.

Mr Walton appears to have drawn his pay for July & ab... any rate Genl his abstracts ...f Dharwar. The Collector at Dharwar alone can say up ... what date he has drawn pay - how does it appear why he has not returned at the End of his privilege leave. His pay is drawn from the Gin Factories Fund.

A remittance cannot be made to him without inquiry & if it is sent to his private address & lost ...n the India Office, the money may be lost.

The question is, shd

the Collector, Dharwar be instructed by Telegram to arrange with the Accountant Genl to remit to Mr Walton through some Agency if Government is due to him & available?

Yes, but can [illegible] pay him: but the delay in his return - owing to any leaving information that he need not return Telegram Mr J. Scott on his probable engagement We cannot pay him more than 3 months

D 15 12 80

From Bombay
From Bombay
To Dharwar
To Collector
16th December.

Government leave pmt to
Heads arrange with
Accountant General to
remit one hundred pounds
x to Mr. Walton ~~London~~
through some agent
~~if that sum is due~~ & Rem
and available x Inform
Mr. Walton the money is
remitted to agent in Lond
from whom he can get

upon Proof of
retirement leave

at 2 Brewers
Place, Fulham
London West

Sec. to Govt

No 1673 A 1880

Copy by post

For Secy to Govt

No 6690
Copy &c with
ref to this Report No 27-1571 &
the 10th Dec. 1880

Bl.
18 Dec/80

For Secy to Govt

TOTAL EXPOSURES

252

END